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THE Bombay Gazette.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,036—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st May	EGYPT	7912	...	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June.	INDIA	7911	...	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
25th ,,	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	...	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	...	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
6th August	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	EGYPT	7912	...	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON,** the day previous to sailing and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 a.m., on **SATURDAY.** The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the **BALLARD PIER** on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on **WEDNESDAY,** taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th June 1910
Duo BALDUINO	4,580	G. Ronchi	15th July 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Moresco	17th June 1910.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Beisito	17th July 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ......to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
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BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

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TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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Agents.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"G[illegible] Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand [illegible] printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thou[illegible] samples on application at [illegible] GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 19th May	9 a. m.	C Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 20th May	6 a. m.	Direct †
DUMRA	1,695	Mon. 23rd May	11 a.m.	P.D & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,635 tons, on Thursday, 19th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwas and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on Monday, 23rd May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about the 21st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

17th May, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	20th May 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

s.s. Umsinga...4,500 Tons, Sailing about 23rd July 1019 Fare.—Rs. 375.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following **SAILINGS** have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	22nd May 1910
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	8th June ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	19th July ,,
SCINDIA	5108	Wm. Kelso	29th ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th August ,,
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	25th ,, ,,
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	16th Sept. ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	30th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne	15th Oct. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	13th Nov. ,,
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	26th ,, ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

8, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

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Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
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Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan Deli Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States.)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manilla
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
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Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	...Gold	$3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	...Gold	$3,605,119·45

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BRANCHES.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Hankow.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
Empire.
San Francisco
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.
Singapore.
Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per hlf year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

CORAL

PRECIOUS & SELECTED CORAL

MOST FASHIONABLE AT PRESENT.

WE have obtained from an entirely new source of supply and have on show a stock of the Finest Coral which differ in a very large degree from the usual texture. The peculiar fine and waxen smoothness, the excellent polished surface which imparts brightness and lustre coupled with the most beautiful and delicate shade of pink—just the least tint of rose, have secured for this quality of PRECIOUS SELECTED CORAL, prominent attention by critical judges in the art of Fashion in Jewellery.

There are different qualities of Coral. There is the DEAD or ROTTEN CORAL which is used for making small dishes and bowls; the BLACK CORAL which is chiefly used in the manufacture of ornaments of mourning; the third is the ORDINARY RED CORAL which supplies materials for Handles of Sticks, Umbrellas, &c. Pieces of fine quality of Red Coral are sometimes beautifully carved which considerably enhances their value; and lastly there is the SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL which is a material as important for decorative and ornamental purposes as precious stones and pearls. Its value is determined according to the caprice of fashion in the same way as, Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires and Pearls, &c. In Europe at the present time the Coral most admired is that of the fresh rose colour which are pieces of exceptional beauty. At a recent Fisheries Exhibition a Coral Necklace of fine flesh tint was exhibited, and was valued at £6,000 or Rupees 90,000 (Nearly a lakh of rupees). The Queen of Italy possesses a carved Coral handle for a sunshade which is worth nearly Rs. 10,000.

SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL is worn generally in the form of Necklaces, Bracelets, Rosaries, Charms, &c. Carved Coral, in beautiful Cameos and carvings, representing trees, insects, figures and artistic subjects are usually set in Brooches, Pins, Bracelets and Necklaces.

Coral offerings in some countries are made to the dead with the belief that it has the power of preventing the occupation of the body by evil spirits. Apart from credulity associated with Corals in the direction of religion, there are many who hold to the belief that the wearing of Coral exercises a wonderful influence on the health of the wearer, believing it to be a certain index to health. When coral remains bright during continuous use, perfect health is indicated, but should it lose colour and brightness, it is a sign of disease and loss of health. The Romans used to Coral-bead the necks of infants to "preserve and fasten their teeth" and save them from "the falling sickness"; even in the present day, parents hang Corals round the neck of children as a preservative against fits. Sea-faring men look upon Coral as a charm against lightning, whirlwinds, shipwreck and fire, &c.

We do not pretend that the Corals which we are at present offering carry value from a superstitious point of view, but we certainly declare that they will make up into the most beautiful Jewellery mounted alone or in combination with other Gems, particularly with diamonds in clusters. If you have never seen GOOD CORAL you have the opportunity of inspecting a unique collection at

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.

And to H. E. LORD MINTO, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
And H. E. Sir GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay.

LIPTON'S

TEAS,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
WINES,
SPIRITS,
PROVISIONS.

"ASK FOR LIPTON'S."
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

QUININE ELIXIR

(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12

FROM

MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

The New **BUDGET** says **SMOKE** the **BEST** quality and **LESS** quantity.

The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S.

			Rs.	A.
El Aliento, Par Excellence,	per	50	7	8
El Balcon, Deliciosos	,,	50	6	8
La Arena, Brevas Fimas	,,	50	6	0
La Silvira, Especials	,,	50	5	12
La Crema, Matinees	,,	50	5	4
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	,,	100	8	0
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled,	,,	25	4	0

POPULAR BRANDS.

			Rs.	A.
La Costa Brazileros	per	50	6	0
Young American	,,	50	6	0
Perfectos Extra	,,	50	4	0
Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	,,	50	3	8
Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	,,	100	8	0
,, ,, Neuberg & Co's	,,	50	4	0
Odalisca, Victorias	,,	25	2	8

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. **D. MERWAN & CO.,** 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance. delivery.

THE CHAMPION GOLF BALLS OF 1909

Dunlop "Junior" and "Orange Spot."

FIVE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

RECORDS. 19 Amateur. 67 Professionals.

HOLES DONE IN ONE. TWO.

WINNERS OF COMPETITIONS. 23 Amateur. 17 Professionals.

APPLY TO THE SECRETARY OF YOUR GOLF CLUB.

6 Annas rebate allowed on all old balls returned, provided a like number of new ones are purchased.

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,
3 Wallace Street, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
Bellasis Road, Byculla, **BOMBAY.**

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP." BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are deliver at he Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th May 1910.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FRIDAY the 20th May, 1910, having been fixed as a day for NATIONAL MOURNING, that day will be treated as a SUNDAY in respect to the running of LOCAL TRAINS, between VICTORIA TERMINUS and KALYAN.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th May, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 203 of 1910.

NUSSERWANJI BYRAMJI ....Plaintiff

vs.

COWASJI BYRAMJI and others.........Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of March, 1910, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of This Honourable Court, on the premises, at Dhanji Dongaria Street on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1910, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse built and standing upon the Fasendari ground of Sett Hormasji Bomonji, situate, lying and being without the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, in Dhanji Dongaria Street or Soonakhetar, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Old No. 33, and New C Ward Nos. 691 and 692, and containing by admeasurement ninety-two feet and nine inches in length, and sixteen feet and eight inches in breadth, containing one hundred and seventy-two square yards and five-ninths of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Chandanbai, the widow of the late Jeewaji Nusserwanji Satliwala, and now of Dinbai, wife of Doctor Ruttonji Rustomji Dadina, on or towards the South by the house formerly of Dinshaw Bhikajee Khan, lately of Cawasji Auderji Jhaveri and now of one Bania Jeweller, on or towards the West by the Public Road, named Dhunji Dongaria Street aforesaid, now called Dhanji Street, and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Byramji Maneckji and now in the occupation of his heirs and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and ROMER, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14, K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of April, 1910.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Commissioner.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

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BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

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WIRE HAIRED FOX TERRIER-DOG, white with tan ear and black spot on back Refer to—

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They are self-adjusting.
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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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SPLEND PICTURE PROGRAMMES
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SATURDAY,
ENGLISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CUP FINAL.

NOTE.—It has been decided to show this great sporting event on Saturday instead of Wednesday.

TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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AGAIN MAKES HIS BOW
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GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
THURSDAY, 19th MAY,
On the occasion of the Parsi Holiday,
When one GOLD and two SILVER Watches will be given away.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Jewellery, Advertised for this day, the 19th May, by order of the Receiver, in H. C. Suit No. 238 of 1908, has been POSTPONED till further notice.

AUCTION SALE of Country Craft called "Ganja Fatekarim" now lying at Mazagon Darukhana.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Acting Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the estate of Wagji Moolji and others, traded as Mulji Gokaldas, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 21st day of May 1910, at Sand Bunder, Mazagon Darukhana, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Country Craft called "Ganja Fate Karim" bearing Custom No. 2257, Port of Registry, Cutch, of gross tonnage 95 $\frac{58}{100}$ tons with capacity to carry about 1150 to 1200 bags, as it now lies at Mazagon Darukhana.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties, near Chira Bazar, Girgaum.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 21st day of May, 1910, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Bhiwrabai, widow of Nana Moroba, Vasantrao Nana Moroba, Wamanrao Nana Moroba, Shamrao Nana Moroba, and Khanderao Nana Moroba, by Virtue of the power of sale, reserved to the Mortgagees, in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th July, 1909, the following valuable landed properties on the premises at the time mentioned below:—

Lot No. 1 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with a dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate on the east side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under Street Nos. 333—341 and Ward No. 2043-44 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 11, New No. 49, Old Survey No. 245, New Survey No. 196 and bounded on the east by the property of I. F. Was, on the west by the said Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the north by the property of Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Kerawalla, and on the south by the property of Waman Bapuji Khotare and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

Lot No. 2 at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of fasandari ground belonging to the late Honourable Jagannath Shanker Sheth, together with the dwellinghouse and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in or forming portion of Charniwadi or commonly called and known by the name Dukerwadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 8135, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, abutting on the south side of the said Dukerwadi Lane, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-two six-ninth square yards, a little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the house of Cawasjee Fakirjee Sidhwa, and on the west by the house of Narayen Purshotam, on the south by the house of Shapurji Hormusji Canji, and on the north by the said Dukerwadi Lane, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, Street No. 4, 6, 8 and Ward No. 3590, and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulji and Khambatta, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office, in Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Shapoorji Patel's bungalow, Marasbanabad Road, Andheri, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, such as sliding dining table, chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner waggons, writing tables, rich velvet upholstered English drawingroom suite, English chiphendale cabinets, palm stands, English made cane furniture, revolving office chairs, mirror door almirahs, iron bedsteads, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, marble top chest of drawers, teapoys, English Lady's and Gent's saddles, marble clock by Lund and Blockley, rich Persian carpets, windproof table and bracket lamps, rich glassware, crockeryware, rich platedware, ice box, garden roller, etc.

The property of O. H. Gress, Esq., and others.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT AMBOVLI NEAR ANDHERI.

Under instructions from and by order of the owner, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, at their Auction Rooms, in Fort, Bombay, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties, on TUESDAY the 31st day of May, 1910, at 2 p.m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government waste and and creek land or ground situate, lying and being at Ambovli in the Village of Ambovli, in the Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 3,89,000 square yards in all or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 110, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the Versowa Causeway, on or towards the south partly by the land bearing Survey No. 106, of Andheri, and partly by the Versowa Creek, on or towards the west by the boundary of the Village of Versowa, and on or towards the East by the portion of land bearing Survey No 110 of Ambovli.

The said property will be put up for sale in 19 different lots as shown on the plan thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of the said plan, application may be made to Messrs. Pestanji, Rustom, Kola and Co., Solicitors, for the owner, at No. 79, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th May, 1910.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

AUTOMOBILISTS, anxious to possess a reliable, durable, and efficient car, are requested to write or call at THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, AT TRAMWAYS CO.'S STABLE, COLABA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of cast iron brake blocks, road points, brackets, rubbish iron, iron bars, girder rail pieces, copper wire, brass chain, cotton waste, files of sizes, leather belting, horse shoes, pick axes, pawras, empty oil drums, paints pots, oil casks, lamps, signal flags, emery wheels, carbon brushes of sizes, rubber pipes, lamp tops, teakwood frames with glasses, cycle and motor tyres, teakwood boards, small seats of sample electric cars, office counter doors, cast iron railway frames, glass shutters, one lot papers and books, wire pieces, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Godowns of Mr. Haji Ajam Goolam Hoosein, at Masjid Siding Road, by order of Mr. Haji Goolam Hoosein and on account and risk of the first purchaser Memon Joosub Ahmed—

About 482 bags of Mauritius sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th May, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

1 bale 200 Pcs morning coats.
1 bale 100 dozen lady's linings.
Property belonging to one gentleman:—
1 gold and, silver lady's watch.
1 barna watch.
18 pieces lady's and gentleman watches, 8 days' key.
5 pieces wall clock's, 15 days' key.
250 bottles Berry's blacking.
1 church organ, 1 stand, and 1 hand camera and 2 fire extinguishers.
On account and at the risk of the makers:—

1	safe	20 × 14 × 14	by Midland Safe Co.
1	„	22 × 15 × 15	
2	„	24 × 17 × 17	
1	„	28 × 19 × 19	extra strong
1	„	30 × 20 × 20	
1	„	28 × 22 × 22	

1 safe by Messrs. John Grove and Sons, fitted with Chubb's lock, 30 × 24 × 22.

SALE OF Old Wood, old Iron, Iron Scraps, Grain Sweepings, etc., at the Prince's and Victoria Docks, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of May 1910, sell by Public Auction, at the premises at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following goods by order of the Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay.

A large lot of old wood, old iron, iron scraps, grain sweepings, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. or cash will be required at the time of sale and the balance and Government duty to be paid and goods cleared away within three days from the date of sale as usual.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th May, 1910.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 10, BANK STREET, FORT.

IMPORTANT TO PRINCES, NOBLES AND NAWABS.

A Rare Opportunity to intending purchasers and Capitalists to secure a spacious Bungalow on the Mahableshwar Hill Station.

AUCTION SALE of a Spacious Bungalow known as "Iron Roof," with complete furniture and newly built about four years ago, situated next to No. 1, Government Bungalow and at foot of the Cemetery at Mahableshwar.

Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, by order of the owner, the spacious valuable bungalow known as "Iron Roof," with its valuable household furniture complete, on the premises, on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground admeasuring 5 acres and 33 gunthas or thereabouts together with a pucca built bungalow known as "Iron Roof," with a vast garden, outhouses and a stable containing stalls for four horses and 2 carriages situated on a quiet and sanitary place next to No. 1, Government Bungalow in Malcolm Penth at Mahableshwar, bearing Survey No. 76 and property No. 76 and bounded on the East and West by public roads, on the north by the plot bearing Survey No. 52 and on the South by the plot bearing Survey No. 14 and a public road. The bungalow which has been recently built, consists of 6 bed-rooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 dressing-rooms, 2 waiting-rooms, one very big spacious hall, dining-room and a surrounding verendah fitted on the sides by iron nettings, while the floors of all the rooms and the verandah are paved with up-to-date carpet tiles and are completely furnished with up-to-date new furniture, brass poled curtains, crockery and lampware.

Besides the building of the said bungalow with iron bar railings, there is a separate big kitchen-room paved with tiles and a chawl of the outhouses consisting of 9 rooms and stall for 4 horses and 2 carriages. There is also a separate block of 3 big rooms two of which are paved with tiles. There is a big pucca built sweet water well in the compound in which the water remains always full even in the hot season. There is a row of 6 lanterns on iron pilars in the compound on the passage leading from the public road and there are four iron benches in the garden.

The bungalow which is suitable for nobles was formerly in the occupation of the Commander-in-Chief Sir Archibald Hunter and thereafter in that of the Honourable Mr. Justice Heaton and is now in the occupation of Mr. Hyderi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

P.S.—Private offers before the sale can be made to the Auctioneers in Bombay or to Mr. De'Souza, House Agent at Mahableshwar.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of the VALUABLE and well-known "RACE VIEW" BUNGALOW, at present occupied as "Race View Hotel" on Cassim Sajan Hill, at Mahableshwar.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Mahableshwar by order of the owners Messrs. Majee Cassim Ludha and Son, of Poona, the following valuable and well-known "Rate View" Bungalow.

All that piece of freehold ground together with furnished pucca stone-built bungalow with magnificent surroundings and splendid accommodation and large compound standing thereon, situate on Cassim Sajan Hill, at Mahableshwar, admeasuring 15,466 square yards or thereabouts (ground assessment Rs. 10 only per year), and bounded there on north by Cooverji and Dossabhoy's Hotel, on the south by public Road and "Resy Villa," on the east by a Valley and on the West by a Public Road and "Murphy Cottage." Bungalow accommodation:—A large drawing and dining-room, 16ft. by 40ft., 6 bed-rooms, 16ft by 13$\frac{1}{2}$ft. with bathroom 10ft. by 8ft., adjoining each bed-room and verandah running in front of bungalow, six separate chambers in the compound, a separate cottage, seven outhouses, a cook-house and godown.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

The said particulars, conditions and terms will also be read on the day of Auction at the place by the Auctioneers before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th May, 1910.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 698 bags Wheat and Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweeping, &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge—

162 bags Wheat, from Hafizabad to Carnac Bridge, invoice No. 1, R. R. 1092 of 10-2-1910.

536 bags Wheat, from Ferozepur City to Carnac Bridge, invoice No. 5, R. R. 16717 of 15-2-1910.

A number of unclaimed bags of grain and seeds and quantity of sweeping, &c.

Also 90 bags cottonseed, Anklesvar to Colaba, invoice No. 101, R. R. 422 of 23-4-1910.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th May, 1910, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following building:—

Building Street No. 396—398, case No. 443, Samud Street.

Building Street No. 170—174, case No 186, Second Newroji Hill Road.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temporary Occupation of the Vacant Land.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 23rd May, 1910, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) the right of the temporary occupation of the following vacant land.

Plot Nos. 3-B, 4-B, 5-B and 6-B, at the junction of Parel Road and Sandhurst Road.

Plot No. 1-B and 2-B, between 1st Khetwady Lane and Ardeshir Dady Street.

Full particulars, Auction conditions and plans of the plots can be seen at the Trust Land Manager's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or at the office of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Bags of Dhana, Linseed and Jeeraseed.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 30th May, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge.

96 bags dhana, 6 bags linseed and 4 bags jeeraseed, Kahorepaten and Bundi to Carnac Bridge, R. R. Nos, 158, 159 and 61 of 4th and 1st March respectively

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain, Sweeping, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cottonseeds, tilly, Manila rope, linseed, iron pully, with chain, books, C.P. goods, newspapers, playing cards and three bullock carts, wooden cots, bolts, case of ghee, glass, cane sticks, old iron coir, marble stones, roots, iron pipes, iron bars, condemned sheets, old records, heaps of grain sweeping, and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th May, 1910.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... „ 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK, May 16.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	...	11,000
Do. Last year	...	9,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	4,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	...	11,000

Futures at New York .... July 15·52+ 3
Do at New York .... Oct. 13·00+ 6
Declined owing to favourable weather reports and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

Spot Cotton at New York	...	15·20	unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		8 5/16	unchgd
Demand Bills ...	...	4·87	unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	...	54	unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...	15 1/4	unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	...	Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans	...	July 15·50+ 6	
Do. at New Orleans	...	Oct 12·98 + 9	

London Liverpool Holiday.

BOMBAY, MAY 17.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet at 1s. 3 15-16d. for T.T., 1s. 3 31-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—		
T. T. Ready	...	1s. 3 15/16d.
D. D. Mail	...	1s. 3 31/32d.
T. T. Forward ...	...	1s. 3 31/32d June-July
Bank's Buying—		
Private D. D. Ready ...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...	...	1s. 4 3-16d.
,, ,, Forward ...	...	1s. 4 3-16d.
,, 6 m/s Ready ...	...	1s. 4 5/16d.
France 3 m/s ,, ...	...	170
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	...	138 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	...	133
,, Shanghai ...	...	178 1/2
,, Japan ...	...	150 1/2

The market is steady.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market is weak. Business in the morning was done at Rs. 95-6, but the price again declined to Rs. 95-3. Again it rose to Rs. 95-4-6 and closed at Rs. 95-2-6.

BULLION.

London was closed yesterday and New York remained unchanged.

Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 72-12-0 for the first settlement. Our market opened quiet and there being no telegram from London prices remained the same and closed at Rs. 72-12-0. There was a good demand for ready and about 50 to 75 packages changed hands.

Local gold market remained firm with more demand and prices advanced by half an anna. Sovereigns were in good demand and prices were maintained.

GOLD.

		Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett ...	...	28	8	0
97 touch	...	27	7	0
National Bank ...	...	24	1	6
Chartered Bank ...	...	24	1	0
Sovereigns Shield ...	...	15	4	0
Do. Dragon ...	...	15	0	0
Australian	...	24	0	6

SILVER.

		Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny ...	...	72	12	0
17 Penny ready ...	...	72	11	0
Local per tola ...	...	0	11	0
First Settlement ...	...	72	12	0
Second	...	73	0	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The London market was closed.

Locally our market remained quiet but steady and there being little business passing, the prices remained unchanged.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 10 0
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 10 8 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 4
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 6 14
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 7 0
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 10
Castorseed ...	... ,, 36 8 to 37 8
Mowraseed... ...	... ,, 7 0
Maize	... ,, 20 to 21
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 45 to 46
Mustardseed ...	... ,, 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 44 to 53
Khandesh Howri ...	,, 51 to 52
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	,, 48 to 50
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	,, 45 to 46
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	,, 46 to 47
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	,, 47 to 48
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	,, 50 to 53
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	,, 45 to 46
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Pissi	... ,, 34 to 35
Hard Red... ...	... ,, 31 to 32
Cottonseed ...	— ,, 24

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 16th May :—

Wheat	...	28,804 cwts
Linseed	...	23,520 ,,
Rapeseed	...	18,519 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	2,135 ,,
Poppyseed... ...	...	11,493 ,,
Groundnuts.. ...	...	2003 ,,
Castorseed	...	14,519 ,,
Rice	...	118,545 ,,
Myrabollams. ...	...	2,624 ,,
Cottonseed	...	41,280 ,,
Mowraseed	...	...... ,,
Gram	...	6,143 ,,
Joowar	...	14 ,,
Maize	...	...... ,,

SPINNINGS.

Petits opened at Rs. 2,830 and advanced to Rs. 2,840 but at the close they were quoted Rs. 2,830. July quotation is Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 1-2 more than June.

Currimbhoy	...	970
Colaba Land	...	1,107 1-2
Crescent...	...	81 1/4 less interest
Kohinoor	...	672 1-2
Phœnix	...	85

BANKS.

	Rs.
Bombay	1,470
India	66
Indian Specie	52 1-2
Merchants	10 1-4
Eastern	71

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	820
Port Canning	782 1-3
Badnera	147 1-2
Maratha...	190

COTTON.

There was no telegram from Liverpool, whereas New York remained unchanged. Our market at Colaba was firm and demand from the mills and exporters was more, hence prices for ready were Re. 1 to Rs. 2 up. As Liverpool was closed sellers for forwards were quiet. Good Broach opened at Rs. 302, but there being continued sellers declined at the close to Rs. 301.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
700	Currimbhoy Mills...	Mathia	...265-269
200	do	...Bengal	... 279
100	Amoritz Co	...Ellichpur	... 235
200	Bussan M K	...Ujjain	... 297
200	do	...Karanja	... 292
200	Gaddom & Co	...Ujjain	... 283
800	Forbes F C & Co	...Khandesh	...279-283
100	A Blascheck Co	...Bengal	... 265
100	W Wolf and Sons	...Bengal	... 266
200	D Karanie and Co	...Broach	... 340
800	Japan T Co	...Broach	... 328
200	R D Master & Co	...Broach	... 330
500	Do	...Khandesh	... 285

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	270
,, Good	...	258
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	288
,, Good	...	273
Sind Punjab Fine	...	286
,, Good	...	272
Khandesh Fine	...	290
,, Good	...	280
Amraoti Fine	...	303
,, ,, Good	...	295
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	303
,, Good	...	295
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	307
,, Good	...	299
Yeotmal Fine	...	312
,, Good	...	304
Nagpore Fine	...	315
,, Good	...	307
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	318
,, Good	...	310
Methia Fine	...	......
,, Good	...	......
Broach Gin Fine	...	335
,, Good	...	329
Sawginned Fine	...	323 May
Coompta Ginned	...	324 ,,
Westerns ,,	...	309 ,,

FUTURES.

Broach Good	... 301	Mar.
Bengal F G	... 226	Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 16th May :—

Khandeish	64	Bales.
Central India...	1,782	,,
Barsi and Nagur	129	,,
Berar	527	,,
Central Provinces	55	,,
Oomras...	2,557	,,
Dholera	2,629	,,
Broach...	2,268	,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	2,933	,,
Westerns	508	,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)...	......	,,
Rajputana	993	,,
Sind	220	,,
Persian	91	,,
Other sorts	......	,,
Total ...	12,139	Bales.

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	May. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	14 0	14 6
Dunkirk ...	14 0	14 6
Havre	14 6	15 0
Hull	13 6	......
Liverpool ...	14 0	14 6
Marseilles ...	......	......
Genoa	14 0	14 6
London ...	14 6	......
Hamburg ...	14 0	14 6
Trieste ...	15 6	16 6
Venice... ...	15 6	16 6
Open Ports ...	June & July	14 0

Market quiet.

METALS.

We quote :—

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...		21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs. 54 14
Yellow Metal Sheets ...		21 28 35 42 49 56	Rs. 45 0
Tin Ingots. ...		...	,, 40 10
Spelter	S M M M J G	...	,, 18 6
Georgehutte		...	,, 22 4
Copper Ingots	K S	...	,, 48 4
Copper Sheetings		...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	,, 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings		lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	,, 47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, May 16.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Boxes ...	1,51,530	...	...
1 Box ...	...	75,000	...
2 Boxes ...	1,51,862	...	...
3 do ...	2,27,976	...	...
2 Boxes ...	...	16,500	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
73 Bars ...	1,23,600	..	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Mercantile Bank of India...	Delta	Melbourne
Chartered Bank of India A. and China... ...	do	Freemantle
Do	do	do
National Bank of India Ltd	do	do
Comptoir National D. E. de Paris	do	Adelaide
A A Rahim	Salsette	Suez

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th & 15th May, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	57	69,151
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	52	61,633

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1910-1911 :—

Latest Month.

	Estimate	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
In May, 1910.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal...........	5775000	10172250	4397250	......
In Apr. 1910. Bombay	Nil	55200	55200	......
Total ...	5775000	10227450	4452450	......

Two Sales of Bengal Opium and one month's Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
To end of May 1910.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	11550000	22802650	11252650	......
To end of Apr. 1910.				
Bombay	Nil	55200	55200	......
Total ...	11550000	22857850	11307850	......

THE Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath has passed on the third reading the Bill authorising the Government to contract a loan of 20,000,000 kronen to cover the extraordinary military expenditure in connection with the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street, Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "JOHN BARROW."

"Nearly six and-a-half years later" Mr. Barrow added :—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago ; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 70 cwts cuttle fish, H Visram; 75 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 71 bales wool, The Bombay and Co ; 42 bales wool, T Chimandas ; 85 bales wool, L Khetsidas ; 55 bales wool and 30 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co ; 173 bales wool and 86 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 290 cwts dilseed, Baur and Krause ; 32 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 95 bales wool, D Koondenmal ; 10 bales wool, C Balkishandas ; 70 bales wool and 28 bales goat hair, F Khoobchand ; 310 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons.

Trafford Hall s—300 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—6 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

Rinaldo s—4,300 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—42 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co ; 3 bales carpets Kalyan Bros; 50 cwts olibanum J Nurbheram and Co; 100 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 105 cwts gum T Nursey; 13 bales skins R Moloobhoy; 10 bales skins E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 24 bales skins; M J Joomabhoy and Co; 2 cases woollen rugs L B Bhootwalla; 2 bales carpets S J Tellary and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 4 cases opium P and O S N Co.

FOR HULL.

Queensmoor s—2000 cwts castorseed S D Sassoon and Co; 6000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 1950 cwts myrabollams E Oomersey.

Cressington Court s—36,010 cwts cottonseed Sanday and Co; 11000 cwts cottonseed L Drefuse and Co ; 6000 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Dalemoor s—3000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—18,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 1,980 cwts gingellyseed J. Fachiri.

Elysia s—151 cwts senna leaves, R. Jeewandas and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—340 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Trow Bridge s—12,000 cwts bones, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trautenfels s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, A. Blascheck and Co; 740 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros.

Irish Monarch s—162 cwts myrabollams, A. Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Calliope s—500 cwts horns, E. Mahomed ; 275 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co; 1,586 cwts poppyseed, 624 cwts linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Lord Antrum s—110 bales cotton fly, K. Vishram and Co; 480 bales cotton fly, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, W. Valabhdas.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co ; 500 bales cotton, R D Master and Co ; 62 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hakata Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR MOJI.

Hakata Maru s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Hakata Maru s—200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	5	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	19
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	6	7	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	5	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	1	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	9
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	3	14
Total......	23	25	99
This day last year	29	30	89

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

May 17th 1910.

Ward.		Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	....	56	40	6
B	....	77	51	4
B	....	75	127	21
C	....	42	42	11
D	....	71	18	3
E	....	75	12	3
E	....	33	52	5
F	....	58	11	1
G	....	19	6	0
Total ...		506	359	54
Total killed to date rats		...	...	865

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th May 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Time Occupied in Transmission Mts
Turkey ...	17	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	...	12	50 p.m.	1	26
Suez	...	14	10	0	48

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Saigon Bangkok route interrupted beyond Siamese frontier (14-5-10).

Moulmein route via Kanburi restored (17-5-10).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (17-5-10).

HINDOO

AND

SMALL HINDOO PENS.

WRITERS in India have a particular liking for the Hindoo Pen. It is the national pen of India. Its easy flexible action and oblique points, fine, medium and broad, give conciseness and character to the writing. These pens are extensively used in Government offices and their superfine quality and durability make them inexpensive.

Six Annas per box.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

JACOB—ROWLAND—May 10, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by Rev. W. F. H. Garstin, Junior Chaplain, Willoughby Ross le Grand Jacob, Indian Forest Service, elder son of Francis Jacob, M.I.C.E., to Winifred Mary, younger daughter of the late William Rickford Rowland, of Creslow, Aylesbury, Bucks.

DEATH.

HAMILTON—April 18, at Allahabad, Janet Sarah Chesholm Hamilton, widow of the late Capt. J. M. Hamilton, H. E. I. Co., Bengal Marines, aged 80 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Theatre : The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Lend only what you can afford to lose."—OLD PROVERB.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "India," with the English Mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 12 noon on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour for London at 2 p.m. on Saturday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Friday, the 20th instant, being a Post Office holiday, the latest day for posting foreign parcels at the Town Sub-Offices in Bombay will be Thursday—which is utter nonsense and will prove of great inconveniences to the public.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Chairman, Acworth Leper Asylum, acknowledges with thanks a donation of £2 (two only) received from Miss E. Ralfe of Upper Froyle, Alton, Hants.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. (B.T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort. Mr. A. K. Vesavewalla, B.A., will expound Gatha Ahunavaiti Chap. II. (Yasna XXIX), verse 8, and Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., will read a paper on "Yama and Yami."

THEFT AT GRANT ROAD.—Mr. Nasserwanji Naoroji, a Parsi, residing at Grant Road, had gone out with his family on the night of the 4th instant, and while returning home at about 11 p.m. he noticed a light in his room and raised an alarm. He then opened the house when he found that valuables worth about Rs. 10,516 had been taken out from his cupboards and were dropped in the room in the hurry by the thief. Property worth about Rs. 165 was found missing and the matter was reported to Superintendent Williamson, who after making enquiries arrested a servant named Ramzan in the employ of the complainant. Ramzan admitted having committed the theft, but the property has not been recovered from him.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A RAILWAY accident occurred on Monday night at the Breach Candy Level Crossing, near Grant Road Station. It appears that the down distant signal near the level-crossing not being in working order, a porter was sent there to direct engine drivers. At about 7-45 p. m., shortly after a Road Van train had passed the crossing, a down local train which had left Charni Road at 7-45 p.m., came up and,it has been alleged,the porter directed the driver to proceed slowly and cautiously. While the train was approaching the level-crossing the driver noticed a vehicle on the track and slackened his speed ; but before the engine could be pulled up, it struck one of the rear wheels of the vehicle, which was a victoria belonging to Mr. Rustam Bharucha, Solicitor. The occupants of the carriage and the coachman were thrown off their seats, but they escaped unhurt. The horse was also not injured but the victoria was damaged. The carriage arrived from Procter Street and the coachman finding the gates of the level-crossing open entered the track, but as soon as he saw the train approaching, he whipped his horse and almost got clear of the railway line when the engine overtook him with the result stated above.

J. J. HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

THE annual report of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhai Hospital Nursing Association, shows a continued record of useful work, but a need for more generous support which deserves to receive wider recognition from the public :—

The Committee it states have steadily proceeded with the work of training nurses of all classes for work both in the Hospital and outside. During the year 15 nurses completed their training, 13 remaining on the staff of the Hospital and the remainder finding work elsewhere. Twelve nurses gained Midwifery Diplomas, 4 first Class and 3 getting Honours. Of the Midwifery Diplomas one honour was gained by a Hindoo. Two Indian nurses, in addition, finished their training (one Parsee and one Jewess). The Committee take special pleasure in recording this continued progress of the work of training Indian nurses. They regard it as of the highest importance, and although they cannot hope to retain in the Hospital all the qualified nurses trained by them, they think that the general standard of medical work throughout the Presidency is greatly stimulated by the diffused knowledge of scientific nursing set up by the outflow of well-qualified nurses from the Hospital. The Committee maintain a small staff of private nurses for the benefit of the general public. During the year they attended 316 cases, an increase of 74 on the previous year (out of 316 cases, 135 were medical and infectious cases and 181 surgical and midwifery cases, in both of which branches the Hospital enjoys special training facilities.) They have an increasing demand from up-country for nurses from the private staffs which they find some difficulty in meeting.

During the year the Wadia Home for nurse was fitted up with electric light. The Sir William Moore Theatre and the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital extensions were also completed. Every addition of this nature brings with it corresponding demand on the funds to be provided by this Association. Whilst Government generously contribute half the sum spent on nursing the Hospitals, it is apparent that without a large increase in the subscriptions, all of these demands cannot be met by the Committee. The Committee had to issue a special appeal during the year to the public, and while a ready response was made by some of the leading firms, still the Committee feel that adequate support was not given to them by the general public; and in view of the importance of this Hospital, both as a training ground and as the great medical institution whither the poorer classes, specially from the Mills, resort, the Committee would earnestly appeal to large employers of labour generously to assist the Nursing Association, or otherwise the work cannot be maintained at the standard of efficiency which is desirable, and which is now in process of being realised.

The Committee wish to thank Messrs. Ferguson and Company for their kindness in again auditing the accounts free of charge. Mr. Stanley Reed, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, proceeded to England during the early part of the last year, and the Committee wish to thank him specially for devoting so much of his time to the concerns of this Association, and were much pleased that the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him. In his absence the Commitee requested Mr. N. N. Wadia to be Hon. Secretary and Treasurer for the past year.

"MENU DE PREMIER" was the heading of a menu at a dinner party given at Penzance and at each course the guests were invited to "wait and see."

THE RIGHTS OF AN AUCTIONEER.

MR. K. M. Jhaveri, fourth Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, has delivered judgment in the suit, Sorabji Cawasji and Co., Auctioneers vs. Aga Haji Ali Kermani. Mr. Indarnarayen Brijmohanlall, Vakil, High Court, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Mirza, of Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldass, Solicitors, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs alleged that the defendant agreed to sell through them by auction a quantity of saddlery, harness, etc., which the defendant valued at Rs. 5,000 and agreed to pay 5 per cent. as the plaintiffs' commission on the sale proceeds. The plaintiffs had advertized the sale in the newspapers for the 11th instant, and were arranging for the publication of catalogues. Subsequently the defendant entrusted the sale of the same goods to another firm of auctioneers Messrs. A. Readymoney and Company. The plaintiffs, therefore, filed a suit for Rs. 250 for damages as they had been wrongfully prevented from earning their commission by the defendant.

The defendant denied that he had ever agreed to sell the goods through the plaintiffs and alleged that the plaintiffs had advertised the sale without his authority. He stated that the value of the goods was only Rs. 3,000, and that the auction sale of about half the goods only realised about Rs. 860 through Messrs. Readymoney and Co. The defendant pleaded that the legal position of an auctioneer was that of an ordinary agent and that his authority to sell could be revoked by the principal legally at any time before the sale, and that therefore the plaintiffs were not entitled to any commission of damages.

Mr. Indarnarayan for the plaintiffs cited authorities to show that the rights of an auctioneer were greater than those of an agent, and that he could sue his principal for damages for breach of contract.

The learned Judge held that the defendant had definitely agreed to sell the goods through the plaintiffs at 5 per cent. commission. In the absence of any evidence of the value of the goods, the Court deemed Rs. 860 realised by Messrs. Readymoney and Co., to be the fair price of the first portion of the goods that had been sold. Accordingly the Court passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 43 as damages at 5 per cent. on the above figure, with Court and professional costs. The claim for damages on the other half of the goods was held to be premature, as the same had not been sold and there was no evidence before the Court of the price they would fetch.

THE GANPATI VERSES.

Absconding Accused Surrenders.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cowasji Pettigara, of the Criminal Investigation Department, placed Khanderao Dwarkaji Patel on a charge of sedition, under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, in connection with the case in which Lakhu Ramji Kolhatkar and Bhaskar Mahdev Shide stand charged, the first with composing and the second with printing Marathi verses entitled "The Ganpati Verses" alleged to be seditious.

Mr. Pettigara informed the Court that Khanderao, who is the publisher of the verses surrendered himself to the police on Monday. He identified the accused and applied for a remand.

His Worship remanded the accused till Thursday when he said he would dispose of all the cases provided the translations were ready.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.

THE resident First Class Magistrate of Bandra yesterday disposed of a case, in which all the accused were charged with gambling and with keeping a common gaming-house. The circumstances of the case were that on Sunday last, Mr. W. I. Corby, Inspector of Police at Bandra, got information that a number of persons were assembled for the purpose of gambling in a house in the village of Khare, close to Bandra station. He at once proceeded to the spot under a warrant issued by the resident Magistrate, raided the house and arrested five persons whom he found gambling with cards. The money found with them amounted to about Rs. 19. This and the cards were taken possession of. The first accused Mahadoo Hirjee was charged with keeping a common gaming-house and four others with gambling.

All the accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, has disposed of the case in which Frank George De Raize alias George Hennergton, a dragoon in the Inneskillen Regiment which is stationed at Mhow, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of gymnastic implements worth Rs. 91 belonging to Mr. Augustus Herbert Grere.

From the evidence it appeared that the articles had been lent by the complainant to the accused who was exhibiting himself in one of the Bombay theatres as a "strong man." The accused sold the articles and appropriated the money to his own use.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 or in default to undergo 21 days' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT IN JAIL.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged Sheik Hussein Allaudin, an ex-warder of the Gulbarga Jail, with stealing an overcoat belonging to the Jail. Mr. Lewis said he was informed by the Jail authorities at Gulbarga in the Nizam's Territories that the accused had been serving there as a warder and that he had left the service taking the overcoat away with him. He asked the Court to commit the accused to Gulbarga for trial.

The Magistrate said that it was necessary first to obtain an extradition warrant.

On the application of Mr. Lewis, the accused was remanded to Jail till the 30th instant.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR IN PUBLIC STREET.

BEFORE a Bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of the Hon'ble Hill Trevor, Mr. V. S. Joshi and Mr. Gordhandass Goculdass Tejpal, one Ratanshaw Kekushroo, 25, was charged with disorderly behaviour in a public street. It appeared that the accused had annoyed Parsi ladies visiting the Fire Temple near Charni Road.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 or in default to undergo four days' rigorous imprisonment.

FOR the final scene in the Pageant of London at the Crystal Palace, Mr. Frank Lascelles, the pageant master, requests the loan of twelve white bullocks, two elephants, twelve coal black horses, two red bulls, six rams and six greyhounds.

BOYS of Wellington College are presenting Dr. Pollock, the new Bishop of Norwich, with a motor-car.

A SNAKE measuring 8ft. 6in. long, and as large round as a man's thigh, has been washed ashore at Selsey, Sussex.

A CONSCRIPT named Georges Genu has just been declared unfit for military service in France for the extraordinary reason that he is too fat. He is six feet high and weighs 19st.

BACKED by Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Lord Ronaldshay, a Bill has been introduced in the House of Commons to reform public houses by improving the sitting accommodation and providing games and music.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr H G Stokes of the Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Secretary in that Department, with effect from the 6th May during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, K C V O, C S I.

The Hon'ble Mr A Earle, C I E, of the Indian Civil Servic, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 10th May 1910, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, K C V O, C S I or until further orders.

The Hon'ble Sir Herbert Thirkell White, K C I E is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 19th May.

Colonel G. F. A. Harris, M.D., F.R.C.P., I. M. S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, with effect from the 1st March.

The Hon'ble Colonel T. E. L. Bate, C.I.E., I.M.S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, is granted leave on private affairs for two months with effect from the 12th May.

Lieutenant Colonel C.J. Bamber, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Colonel T.E.L. Bate, C.I.E., I.M.S.. or until further orders.

Major E. Wilkinson, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, during the deputation of Lieutenant Colonel C.J. Bamber, I.M.S., as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, or until further orders.

The services of Lieutenant G.S.M. Hutchinson, 34th Sikh Pioneers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma military police.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Colonel H T Pease, C I E., Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, is granted, privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 3rd June or the subsequent date.

Lieutenant-Colonel G H Evans, M R C V S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department Burma is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, during the absence on leave of Colonel H T Pease, or until further orders.

The services of Mr R Branford, M R C V S., I C V D., now under training at the Punjab Veterinary College, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Civil Veterinary Department of that province until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C H Wollaston, Executive Engineer, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 29th March during the absence on privilege leave of Mr R P Russel.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major C J Windham; a Political Agent of the 4th class, is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 4th May.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. W. M. Hailey, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, dated the 30th March, has been extended up to the 9th May 1910.

Captain R. Prince, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted accumulated privilege leave for ninety days, from the 29th March.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General H. Mansfield, C B, Indian Army to be Director of Supplies and Transport, vice Major-General H M P Hawkes, C B, C S I, vacated.

On return from leave, the service of Lieutenant Colonel F J B Campbell, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.—Captain Henry Hollington Sawyer to be Major, to complete the establishment. Lieutenant Harry Phillip Farrell to be Captain, vice H. H. Sawyer, promoted.

Electrical Engineer Company.—Herbert Alfred Lewis French to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Malcolm Nicholson Hogg to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Joseph Hamilton Primrose Wells to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr T S Scott, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class III, grade 2, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent, in Class II with effect from the 21st April.

Mr W R Bain, Superintendent, Office of Traffic Superintendent North-Western Railway is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that railway, with effect from the 21st April vice Mr W J Carroll, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, on six months' combined leave.

Mr G S Barnard, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent on that railway, with effect from the 15th April.

The services of Mr. E. A. Scott, Signal Engineer, are, on completion of his special duty, replaced at the disposal of the Manager, North Western Railway.

Mr. V. Bayley, on return from leave, is reappointed to officiate as a District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class II.

Mr. H. Armitstead, Officiating District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, in Class III, grade 1, with effect from the 1st March.

Mr. D. Darcy Smith, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, with effect from the 21st April.

BRITISH WORKERS' VISIT TO GERMANY.

Mr. Balfour was present at a luncheon given at the Whitehall Rooms, London, to 61 British working-men who had just returned from a tour in Germany. Several of the delegates narrated their experiences during the tour. All ridiculed the idea that the German workman has to pay more for his food than the British workman, and the German standard of housing was favouraly commented on.

Mr. Balfour, in the course of his remarks to the delegates, said:—The gentlemen who have come back to-day, I think have proved conclusively, to say the least of it, that a system of imports in which the Government of the day deliberately and avowedly have the interests of their own trading, commercial manufacturing, and agricultural community at heart is one which, to put it mildly, is not inconsistent with the very highest attainable level of civilised life. That does not prove—I do not state it as proving for my own part—that the system which I desire to see adopted in this country is the only conceivable or possible system. Let us argue that out on its merits and also our own point of view but do not let us drag in pure imaginations with regard to the effect of tariffs in other countries to pervert the views of our own countrymen who have not had your opportunities of going abroad and of seeing with their own eyes what you have seen with your eyes and who are naturally and necessarily the prey of every unscrupulous agitator who goes from village to village, from meeting to meeting, telling the people that, if any modification is adopted in the tariff system of this country, it will degrade their lives to the level of the Germans. (Laughter.) I am not one of those who say that Germany has nothing to learn from Great Britain, but most emphatically Great Britain has a great deal to learn from Germany. (Cheers.) They have steadily, consistently, with rare ability, with great knowledge, perseverance, directness, and consistency of purpose pursued great social objects in their centres of industry as well as in their country districts, and they have pursued them with success. But, though both Germany and Britain have much to learn from each other, Germany has probably been endeavouring to learn from Britain with a more open mind than hitherto Britain has been prepared to devote to the German solutions of the problems of civilization. Your journey is, perhaps, the beginning of a better state of things, in which with a more open mind the public of this country, on whom, after all, the thing ultimately depends, may get to realize that we are not in every respect the sum and summit of civilization, and that other people may have done some things which we have tried to do even better than we have succeeded in doing. (Hear, hear.)

NEW

IMPERIAL HOTEL

FORT, BOMBAY.

MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED

Opposite the Stock Exchange

AND

Close to all Business Places and Railways.

Entirely rebuilt on the most approved sanitary principles after the Style of modern European Hotels, equipped throughout with Furniture and Fittings of the latest design, unrivalled for style, elegance and comfort matchless for Cuisine and Wines.

Each Room has a Bath attached.

TERMS RS. 3 PER DAY & UPWARDS.

The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

FULLER FULLER FULLER

BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model, Made Five Worlds Records.

Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

FOUR
WELL KNOWN REMEDIES

RHEUMATISM
CAPITO BALM
(*Regd.*)

A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

CURELINE
(*Regd.*)

Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHEA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

COUGHS

Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. That for only Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

HEADACHE
TREZO TABLETS
(*Regd.*)

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R I M S Investigator	Comdr W Y Beauchamp	Survey Street
H M S Redbreast	Comdr Shutter	Royal Navy
R I M S Polinarus	Comdr Taylor	R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 17.

Aidgate	2208	King	W & A Graham & Co
Austriana	2612	Harrison	W&A Graham & Co
Begonia	2346	Mathews	T Jeewandas
Calliope	2498	Knot	W & A Graham & Co
Calcutta	2244	Fuller	T Morrison & Co
Clematis	2368	Robinson	Andrew Zuel & Co
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M & Co
Delta	4780	Snow	P & O S N & Co
Ethelwolf	2814	Eidman	T Morrison & Co
Feliciana	2765	Falck	T Morrison& Co
Ferndene	2244	Leighton	W&A Graham & Co
Glamorgan	2257	Jones	......
Hidalgo	2760	Croft	James Finlay & Co
Itola	3401	Honeywood	M M & Co
Istrar	2989	Rosewarne	Killick Nixon & Co
Linga	951	Cutbush	M M & Co
Landaura	3308	Peck	M M & Co
Megna	772	Maude	M M & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Naseri	911	Micre...Stream...12 5	B & P S N &Co
Nadir	2041	Atkin	T Morrison & Co
Nuddea	1944	Logan	M M & Co
Okara	3435	Love	M M & Co
Planet Mars	2328	Robertson	T Morrison & Co
Raithmoor	1990	Peterson	Captain
Ramsay	2767	Mullar	Captain
Sutherland	2377	Wallace	T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Strathleven	2845	Todd	W&A Graham & Co
Strathford	2841	Arnot	M M & Co
Trowbridge	2380	Mrrs	W & A Graham & Co
Vadala	2164	Ramage	M M & Co
Wearmouth	2307	Catto	W & A Graham & Co
Waroonga	1609	Chappel	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Madrid	3134	Martin	Hull	21-5	Killick Nixon & Co
B Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Liverpool	24-5	Killick Nixon & Co
C&R Hidalgo	2761	Croft	Hull	25 5	J Finlay &Co
D&E City of Karachi	3562	Snow	Karachi	21 5	Killick Nixon & Co
F Itaura	3363	Clelland	N F		M M & Co
G Broadgarth	2078	Rowell	Manchester	24-5	Sanday & Co
K Uskmoor	2306	Evans	Port Said	20 5	W &A Graham & Co
M Harpley	2565	Folster	Hull	19-5	W & A Graham & Co
N Yorkmoor	2286	Rigby	Mostyn Deeps	24 5	W & A Graham & Co
O Dalemoor	2572	Brulen	Middlesbrough	19-5	W & A Graham & Co
P Trautenfels	2932	Haker	Hamburg	21 5	W&A Graham & Co
Q Haidari	1563	Kass	Jeddah	25 5	B & P S N& Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Averistan	1821	Choal	Amsterdam	29-5	M M &Co
2 Elysia	3994	Mitchell	Liverpool	22 5	W & A Graham & Co
3 Dunolly	2126	Davis	NF		J Mackintosh & Co
4 Cressington Court	2716	Baucham	Hull	29-5	W &A G &Co
5 Irish Monarch	2792	Rettine	Hamburg	21 5	J Finlay & Co
7 Berberra	2791	Peckham	Antwerp	29 5	M M & Co
8 Queenmoor	2409	Helmrick	Hull	21-5	W &A Graham & Co
9 Hakata Maru	3819	Mocker	Kobe	20-5	N Y Kaisha
10&11 Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	17 5	Florio & R S N Co
12&13 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	21 5	P & O S N & Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh	19 5	M M & Co
15 Rinaldo	2791	Pickering	Hull	19 5	James Finlay & Co
16 Lord Antrim	2773	Aiken		19 5	Dunkirk J Finlay & Co
H W P D					
Ponani	552	Hoosain	B'nagar	18 5	Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati	513	Fakara	Karachi	17 5	Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Esmail	Mangalore	17 5	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahnadi	547	Ahmed	NF	NF	Bo S N Co Ld
M W D D					
Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	24 5	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders	From
17	Landaura	Peck	Moulmein, Ap 24
	Glamorgan	Jones	Rio-de-Janeiro Apr 7
	Istrar	Roseware	Colombo, May 13
	Waroonga	Chappel	Bushire, May 4

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Coneh	Scott	Aroe Bay
	Ischia	Belsito	Hongkong
	Moshtari	Watson	Aden

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—

Steamer Glamorgen for Liverpool.
" Istrar for Liverpool.
" Ramsay for Philadelphia.
" Nuddea for Persian Gulf.
" Waroonga for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia outward bound passed Suez on the 15th and is due to arrive here on the 26th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer V-de-la Ciotat from Bombay arrived at Aden on Monday, the 17th instant at 5 a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 18th May.

424. Musketry.—The Miniature Range at "H" Coy (Byculla Education Society's School) will be available for Right Half "F" Coy. at 7 a.m. on Thursday 19th instant and that at "L" Coy (St. Mary's College) for the Left Half of "F" Coy. at 7 a.m. on Saturday 21st instant. All members who can possibly do so are requested to attend so as to become acquainted with the Practices in the new musketry course before proceeding to Ghat Kopar for Class Firing.

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. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 18th May, 1910.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

CLOSING a review on the reports of the working of municipalities in the past year, a Government Resolution declared that with the extended franchise and the withdrawal of official and nominated presidents, municipal administration in this Presidency is now about to enter upon a new era. Direct official control will be withdrawn and the result of this change will be watched with interest. In future the policy of Government will be to allow municipalities greater latitude in the administration of their affairs, while retaining and exercising, whenever the public interest may demand, the full power of control vested in them by the law. The success of this policy will depend for the most part on the spirit which the Boards bring to bear upon the business with which they have to deal. The well-being of ratepayers and town folk generally have been entrusted to their own representatives on whom great responsibility now rests. When the Resolution was drafted Government had not lost sight of the shortcomings of the Ahmedabad Municipality whose incompetence, persistent default and abuse of power had been a source of trouble and anxiety for a long time, and it ought to have taken warning. It did not. There are few signs of progress in the city, said the Resolution, concerning Ahmedabad, and, added the Collector, from the manner in which municipal business is conducted little progress can be expected. General meetings are held with extraordinary frequency. but the outturn of business is meagre. The waste of time in mere talk is appalling. The urgent need of a capable Chief Officer, more independent than the Secretary, is generally admitted. At present supervision is well nigh impossible. The failure of the loan last year has been mentioned. The report of the Mechanical Engineer, Mr. Whittell, on the pumping engines, the urgency of which is obvious on the face of it, was received late in April. Three months have passed, the monsoon has set in when engines can be relieved, but no decision has been taken. For two years negotiations have been in progress with Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. with regard to the institution of electric tramways and the supply of electric power in and near the city. It has been decided, after schemes have been drawn up in detail, that the roads in the city are too narrow for tram-cars, but a final answer has not been given by the Municipality about the supply of power. These instances says the Resolution "point to the incapacity of the Municipal body to treat any subject in a business-like manner or to conduct the administration of city government. Now that a Chief Officer has been appointed His Excellency the Governor-in-Council trusts that an all-round improvement will be shown." But as we find, no improvement has been shown and Government has been at last, and reluctantly, compelled to supersede the municipality and hand over the administration of the city to a selected committee under the official control it was so anxious to avoid.

It is a lasting disgrace to a great city of over two hundred thousand inhabitants that it has not within its limits sufficient capable and trustworthy men, ambitious to display to the rest of the Presidency an appreciation of the privilege of local self-government and to set them an example in municipal administration. But we find adverse comments have been passed by the Collector and the Commissioner; serious complaints were made at the Collector's durbar and strong criticism has appeared in the local press. And examining into these His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has come to the conclusion that the Municipality was quite incapable of conducting its proceedings in general meeting efficiently or with dignity; incapable of exercising any control through the President over its Executive Committee, unable to expedite official business, constantly allowing correspondence, which needed no more than a month or two for disposal, to be protracted for years, that it exhibited a conspicuous lack of business capacity and that it continued to neglect to provide properly for the sanitary needs of the town. And so the indictment runs through three long columns—even bribery and corruption being hinted at. What wonder Government decided to put an end to the existing state of affairs and issued the Resolution of Monday last superseding the municipality? Our only surprise is that Government did not make the period of suspension three years instead of one. In that we fear Government has exercised clemency at the expense of expediency, for we cannot imagine that the picked body of gentlemen under the special guidance of the Collector, however zealous they may be, will be able, in a year, to undo the mischief which has grown up and flourished, much less to reorganise departments and set up new and efficient machinery. What we would have preferred is that Government should have sent to Ahmedabad an efficient organiser with an experience of municipal administration and have for the next three years created a municipality composed entirely of official and nominated members.

We may, of course, find apologists for the state of affairs existing at Ahmedabad and we expect to find some of these indent very largely upon Sir Frederick Lely, in the attempt to show that for whatever defects have been revealed Government is partially responsible. That official, after his retirement, wrote much in the way of suggestion for the better governing of India, and criticising the Resolution on Bombay Municipalities for 1902-3, said "It contains forty-three paragraphs, almost every one devoted to a subtraction of the year's figures item by item from those of the year before, or vice versa. I am constrained to say there is not a trace of living force, not a sign of intimate knowledge or interest from end to end, and if the reports and action of subordinates take a similar tone it is not surprising. It might have been written, every word, by a Babu who had never stirred out of his office, with no other qualification than may be derived from study of a school arithmetic. There is no attempt to turn things inside out. What sort of inspiration is to be got by Commissioners or by any one else from a review like this ?" Sir Frederick asserted that Government leaves it to the Commissioners to advise and stimulate municipalities having no time for attention to detail and of the Commissioners, though he himself was one, he does not think much. He thinks Government throws responsibilities on the municipalities without explaining to them what those responsibilities are or how they are to be discharged. At the same time he repudiated on behalf of district officers such mischievous statements as that of Sir Henry Cotton : "In the majority of cases the proceedings of (municipal and other) Committees, benevolently designed by Government, are conducted throughout with hectoring language and in a bullying tone and a native Commissioner who ventures to evince any independence of character or to oppose any opinion of the Chairman may consider himself lucky if he escapes without personal contumely or insult." Sir Frederick quotes with pride his acquaintance for five years with a municipality in which the acutest differences of opinion prevailed the whole time on questions of taxation and progress, but throughout many strenuous debates no one, either European or Indian, let fall a discourteous word. This doubtless was Ahmedabad, when Sir Frederick was Commissioner of the Northern Division, and it is possible that both he and Sir Henry Cotton will be cited by those who wish to know something about Ahmedabad and the principle of Local Self-Government. But the answer is plain in the exhaustive Resolution, by which the Municipality has been superseded. Gross incompetence, persistent default, and abuse of power is the explanation and where chapter and verse are given it will require very subtle counsel to prepare a defence. There is everything to prove that the Ahmedabad Municipality was shown both what it was expected to do and how to do it, and not all the special pleading in the world can remove the onus from its shoulders. Other municipalities, of which less might have been expected, have done admirable work and justify the adoption of the new policy referred to in our opening sentences. The example which has been made in the case of Ahmedabad will serve to illustrate what Government means when it says that while allowing municipalities greater latitude it will still retain and exercise the full power of control vested in them by the law.

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CAVALRY TACTICS. IT is well known that there is a considerable difference of opinion amongst some of our greatest tacticians with regard to the training of the horse soldier, in the theory and conduct of combat. A somewhat scathing criticism on what the writer styles the ideas of "extremists of an out-worn and discredited school of cavalry training" comes from a military correspondent in the *Standard.* The reactionary tone of the Manual of Cavalry training, issued in 1907, is very strongly condemned. The writer declares that it is a reversion to "out-of-date principles proved to be no longer applicable by actual experience" and that it is "straining after obsolete ideals in face of incontrovertible facts." It is claimed that the practice of shock tactics and use of the "arme blanche" must now give way to fire power and the rifle. These views are, we believe, held by a large number of cavalry officers, many of whom however are not disposed for obvious reasons to be too open in their expression of them, although they have the support of many eminent soldiers of the day and amongst them it is said no less an authority than Lord Roberts. On the other hand, the opinion of many distinguished cavalry leaders, who still pin their faith to the clash of steel, cannot be ignored, though exception may be taken to the very secondary place given by them to the use of the rifle by the modern horse-soldier. It is contended that while the General Staff lays down in the cavalry training manual that "the essence of the cavalry spirit lies in holding the balance between fire power and shock tactics," it completely fails to be capable of holding that balance in the instructions it lays down for the war training of our cavalry. If the official text books of thirty years back told us that cavalry could never, with any hope of success, employ shock tactics against unbroken infantry, it is obviously wrong that at this date cavalry should so frequently be found, unchecked by umpires, careering about within short range of well placed infantry armed with magazine rifles. It is evident that cavalry, except when fitted against cavalry, cannot in these days expect to bring off any successes by employing shock tactics. But even then they cannot rely on their opponent's meeting them half way. The Japanese cavalry leaders complained that they could not employ shock tactics because whenever they were about to do so, the Russian horsemen dismounted and received them with a heavy rifle fire. Mr. Childers in his new work "War and the Arme Blanche" points out that during the war in South Africa shock tactics were, on two minor occasions only, successfully employed ; on other occasions "there was no question of shock even if cold steel claimed few victims." It is allowed that upon broken and demoralised troops the sword is more terrifying, though less effective than the rifle, and this it is considered can be the only reason for its retention as a cavalry weapon. This must be taken as the view of an extremist who thinks anything is better than our present "out-of-date groove." Mr. Childers's new book is a very masterly analysis of the great German work, "Cavalry in Future Wars," which he is at pains to point out has been wrongly accepted hitherto, as an uncompromising advocacy of shock tactics. Are we profiting by the experience of the late war in South Africa by appreciating the full value of the mounted rifleman ? Mr. Childers thinks that we are not doing so. The cavalry training manual is, we believe, now under revision, and it is rumoured that when completed it will allow for a more important part to be played by the dismounted cavalry man and his rifle, while shock tactics will be given less prominence. Now that we have a cavalry school of our own in this country it may be hoped that this vexed question will be settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

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KING GEORGE V's FIRST BISHOP. CANON Westcott who has just been appointed Bishop of Lucknow is King George the Fifth's first Bishop not only in India but the Empire; and as he is still young, almost the same age as His Majesty, he may, perhaps, look forward to an even longer reign over his diocese than his predecessor, Dr. Clifford, who has been Bishop of Lucknow for seventeen years. Dr. George Herbert Westcott is the son of a distinguished father, Brooke Foss Westcott, the late Bishop of Durham, whose interest in India and Indian Missions was so great that he gladly gave no less than four of his sons for the work of the Church in India. One of these four sons is, since 1905, Bishop of Chuta Nagpore, another was on the Madras Ecclesiastical establishment. The late Bishop of Durham's interest in India was hereditary, and his grandfather, Foss Westcott, was member of Council at Madras in the middle of the eighteenth century. This interest took a very practical shape when, as Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, from 1870 onwards, till his appointment to the see of Durham in 1890, he took a leading part in inaugurating the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, which is doing very useful work in the missionary field in the north of this country. The new Bishop of Lucknow came out in 1889, having personally served for a few years as Assistant Master at Marlborough College after leaving Cambridge, and has been for long identified with the Cawnpore District of the United Provinces where he has worked for the S. P. G., and also as Principal of the Christ Church Collegiate School there. Like his grandfather the new Bishop is a good scholar, and his monograph, published recently at Cawnpore, on the famous Indian mediæval reformer, Kabir, is highly valuable as it is the first on its subject and as it is based on first hand research among native sources which was rendered possible by his long residence in the district much frequented by the modern followers of the Indian saint, and Kabir was a very liberal minded teacher of the beginning of the fifteenth century, who sought to reform Hinduism on theistic principles and strove to minimise the distinctions between that faith and Islam. Nanak was his disciple who carried his eclectic principles further and provided the famous sect of the Sikhs in which both the Hindu and Mahomedan religions are blended to a certain extent. Dr. Westropp gives a curious instance in his book on Kabir of the eclectic tendency which is still strong among his disciples of the present day. One of these has striven elaborately to blend Christianity with Hinduism and to prove that Kabir was a manifestation of Christ ! We hope that the practical work, which his appointment as Bishop will entail, will leave him leisure for other learned works like this on Kabir. Lucknow is one of the youngest Sees of the Church of England in India, having been created in 1893, and so far has been held by only one Bishop, Dr. Clifford, who has just resigned, having attained his sixtieth year.

THE Government of India have under consideration the question of the conduct of Legislative business during the cold weather session. There are many issues to be discussed, but the most important point is the proposal to have two continuous sessions in December and March. Opinions are being taken, and probably this matter will be referred to a Committee of Council for consideration and report.

THE building trades dispute in Germany has been ended by a wages agreement which will last for three years.

THE Duchess of Asta, who has returned home from the Congo having completely recovered her health, says that Central Africa "may be considered as a huge natural sanatorium for consumptives."

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

MARATHON ATHLETES.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 29.

MANY long distance runners are now busy fitting themselves for the Polytechnic Marathon Race, which carries with it the amateur championship at the game. The race will be decided from Windsor to Chelsea, and over a good portion of the course used for the Olympic Marathon. There is no doubt our stayers have learnt a lot since that event, and in Simms, Green, Barrett, Stilton, Clarke and Thorogood, the old country possesses a bunch of real good men.

While writing about Marathon running, mention may be made of the 25 miles tracks race which the Polytechnic Harriers are promoting in July. This will be decided at the Crystal Palace, where the sheltered track ought to lead to a fast performance, providing the evening be suitable. If this race prove successful, it is quite likely another of 50 miles will be promoted in the autumn. Amateurs have not had the chance to try their ability at such a distance for a long time, consequently a race at the journey would naturally create much interest.

BOXING.

Fred Welsh had a public try-out at the King's Hall (London) on Monday, when he easily proved that he was superior to J. Daniels. The latter is a sturdy fighter, but is in quite another class to the light-weight champion in regard to boxing. Welsh offers a great opportunity for study, and his methods show that he uses his brains to some purpose. He blocked, or otherwise evaded, most of his rival's blows on Monday while getting home himself frequently. What is more, there was some power behind his blows, in spite of the fact that some of them only travelled a few inches, the one that ended the contest in the seventh round certainly not exceeding a foot in its journey. Welsh will next meet Packy McFarland at the National Sporting Club on May 30th, and this ought to produce a great contest.

Several English sportsmen crossed the channel to witness the return match between Harry and Willie Lewis in Paris. It was remarkable for the manner Harry Lewis took his rival's blows without turning a hair and he takes a lot of knocking out. Willie is the cleverer boxer of the two, and he is very game, for though he was often upset on Saturday, he managed to stay the course, when the verdict was a draw.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

No matter how the championship between Stevenson and Inman may end, the latter has greatly enhanced his reputation. His safety tactics greatly worried Stevenson during the early part of the match, after which Inman opened up the game and showed he could score fast when occasion demanded. He held a lead of 443 when the match was half over, much to the surprise of the critics. The Hull player made a great effort at the start of the second week, scoring 1,192 points during the afternoon's session. His best break was one of 332 and his average 34·91. This enabled him to take the lead, only however, to see Inman again to the fore in the evening, when the Londoner scored 770 points in 90mins. and averaged 110 for each visit to the table. This resulted in Inman gaining a lead of 513, but Stevenson once more forged to the front on the next afternoon, when he gave the best display of the match to date. He made one lovely break on 332 and scored 1,262 points during the session, his average coming out at 54·78. Inman struggled gallantly in the evening, and was well in front at one time, but Stevenson showed the way with a lead of 83 at the adjournment. Another remarkable battle was seen the following day, when each led in turn, though Stevenson was a bit to the good at the close of play, his actual advantage amounting to 158.

AN UNFORTUNATE ENDING.

The match came to an unfortunate end, as owing to the sudden death of Mrs. Stevenson on Thursday evening, it was decided to abandon the game. The scores were then Stevenson, 13,370; Inman, 13,212. The latter would have been within his rights to claim the match and stakes, but like a good sportsman, he will do neither. It was a very sad end to a memorable encounter, and in which the issue appeared very uncertain.

FOOTBALL.

About 80,000 people saw Newcastle and Barnsley struggle for the English Cup at the Crystal Palace on Saturday. It was the fifth time the Newcastle Club had earned the right to appear in the final stage of the National competition, and yet without success. There is such a thing as Cup Tie nerves however, and the highly scientific teams have a nack of breaking down when opposed to bustling footballers, who are very earnest and care nothing for reputations. Barnsley scored near the end of the first half, and time was rapidly nearing the close when Rutherford headed the equaliser.

The replay was fixed for Thursday, the Everton ground being the selected venue. It was thought this would suit the Newcastle men, as they are used to playing there in League fixtures. Many fancied Barnsley however, the team having naturally profited by the Crystal Palace experience. It may interest my readers to know that all the Barnsley players are Englishmen, mostly with local reputations only, while the veteran of the team is only 26 years of age. On the other hand, nine of the Newcastle representatives are internationals, six hailing from Scotland, three from England, one from Ireland, and one from South Africa.

NEWCASTLE'S CUP.

In spite of rain, quite 6,000 people supported the replay. The Newcastle men soon settled down to something like their proper form, and though the Barnsley players often made dangerous rushes, the honours of the first half rested with Newcastle, though nothing was scored. On re-starting, the Tynsiders became very aggressive and at length Sheppard scored. After this the play became very rough at times and a penalty against Barnsley led to Newcastle scoring a second goal. This decided matters, and after the previous failures to win the trophy, hardly anyone will begrudge the Newcastle men their honours.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Aston Villa have a big chance to win the League Championship with a record score, and a win in the final match on Saturday will do this. At the other end of the table, the struggle to avoid going down to the second division has narrowed down to four clubs, the fate of one being sealed. Bristol City, Tottenham, Hotspur and Chelsea are the three trying to avoid the lower division, which Bolton Wanderers have already qualified for. Should Bristol lose to Nottingham Forest to-morrow, and Chelsea and Tottenham draw, then the fate will be Bristol's Chelsea appears to be in most danger, and to make the position safe, the Stamford Bridge team must win, a hard task on Tottenham's ground.

There has been a slump in the Derby County stock, and the fight for the Second Division Championship is a very open one. Manchester City appears the most likely winner, but Derby, Hull City and Oldham also have possible chances. The Southern honours were assured to Brighton some days ago, and in spite of a defeat on visiting Falkirk, the Celtic players will take the Scottish League championship.

EXCITING RACING.

The race for the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes on Wednesday will live in history, and a more exciting struggle has never been seen at Newmarket. The field numbered thirteen, and singularly enough Lemberg and Neil Gow were drawn No. 1 and 2, and they had a regular duel wide of the others. Neil Gow displaced Lemberg in the betting before the start, and was a two to one chance at the end. Lemberg led his great rival by three-quarters of a length at one stage of the race, but Maher brought his mount alongside Mr. Fairie's colt as the winning post was neared, a grand struggle finally ending in Neil Gow winning by a short head, with the American colt Whisk Broom two lengths away. It was the general opinion that Lemberg will profit by the race, and that Alec Taylor will have the colt in even better shape for the Derby. Lemberg certainly comes down hill better than Neil Gow, and this may lead to the positions being reversed in the big race at Epsom. In any case the writer is still loyal to Lemberg, as on the book, he ought to stay better than Neil Gow, consequently the extra distance of half a mile in the Derby will be in his favour. It may be added that the time for the Rowley Mile in Wednesday, was 1 min. 40 2-5 secs., the record being 1 min. 37 4-5 secs., by Minoru last year.

THE FILLIES.

There were thirteen candidates for the One Thousand Guineas this afternoon, but nothing had a chance with Winkitop, the daughter of William the Third-Conjure beating Maid of Corinth by a length and a half. Mr. Astor's filly shaped like a real flier, and her future races will be closely watched.

IN GENERAL.

The Rugby team for the Argentine Republic tour left Southampton this morning and as a fair one. Unfortunately there are more withdrawals for the South African tour, P. Hopkins, Ivor Morgan, and W. L. Morgan being the latest to cry off, and the team will be nothing near the strength required to tackle the "Springbooks" at their best.

C. Williams (Champion) and P. Latham (ex-Champion) met in an exhibition racquet's match at Queen's Club this week, when the former won by 4 to 1.

C. M. Daniels appears to retain his speed a wonderful manner, as he created a new world's record for 100 metres at New York this week by swimming the distance in 62 4-5 secs.

C. J. Wilson won the National Skating Association's one mile roller skating championship for professionals at the Maida Vale rink on Tuesday, his time being 3 mins. 20 secs.

P. C. Curran and Gunner Moir have been offered £300 as an inducement to contest a boxing match at Mountain Ash.

Cherpillod won his wrestling match against Lemm on Tuesday, the latter being disqualified for a foul hold, which led to the wrenching of his rival's knee.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PROCLAMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I bring to your notice an instance of a curious volte-face on the part of one of your contemporaries ?

In the "Times of India" of Friday last, there appeared a detailed report of the reading of the King's Proclamation by the Sheriff on the Town Hall steps, on the preceding day. The scene we read was "an impressive, brilliant and above all a solemn spectacle," and the report, though grotesquely inacurate in some respects, serves to bring out clearly and correctly two things ; firstly, that the ceremony though simple was impressive, and secondly that it was attended by all the high officers of Government, Naval, Military and Civil, whose headquarters are at Bombay.

In the "Times of India" of to-day's date we read that the ceremony was of a kind that "could only kindle a singularly ardent imagination" and that "the sole representative of Government on this occasion was the Under Secretary in the Political Department."

One wonders what can have happened between the publication of Friday's report and to-day's leaderette to change the editorial point of view and barb the editorial pen. Can it be that the absurdities of Friday's report, the arrival of the Sheriff to a blare of trumpets and a military salute, and the "suppressed" cheers for King George V. had been rubbed in until the editorial skin smarted?—Yours, etc.,

May 17. OBSERVER.

THE CHESHIRES' GOALKEEPER FUND.

THE following sums have been received in aid of this fund :—

	Rs.
Bombay Gymkhana	500
Officers, 116th Mahrattas	40
Members of the Band 1st Gloster Regt.	40
J. C. G. B.	30
A. L. D	30
Genl. J. C. Swann, G.B.	15
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Hojel, I.M.S.	15
Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Glazebrook	15
Mr. C. H. Byrne	15
J. C. B.	15
A. K. S	15
G. P. M.	15
R. A. W.	10
R. N. Mant	10
W. N. Shilstone	10
W. D. G.	10
J. H. P.	10
A. V. M. K.	10
E. F. A.	10
H. M. C. T.	10
C. E.	5
B. D. Q. C. D.	5
W. J. B.	5
E. L. M.	5
B. D'S.	1
D. G. R	1
L. G. S.	1
E. St. J. H.	1
Total Rs.	849

[This list will be closed on Monday next and we propose to hand over the amount subscribed to the O. C. Cheshire Regiment.—Ed. "B. G."]

THE Washington correspondent of the "Times" sends to his paper an authoritative expose of the views of Mr. Taft's Administration on Canadian reciprocity. Next autumn is thought to be a convenient time for both parties to enter upon the negotiations which Mr. Taft is pledged to initiate. Washington believes that a basis of reciprocity might be logically found in low duties on American manufactures entering Canada and low duties on Canadian agricultural and natural products entering the United States, but it is recognised that the dominion Government might be unable to lower their manufacturing schedules. There may also be difficulties on the southern side of the border arising out of the conflicting interests of the Middle West and of New England.

THE DEAD KING LYING-IN-STATE.

FAREWELL SERVICE IN THE THRONE-ROOM.

King George's Consideration for Guards.

PROCESSION TO WESTMINSTER HALL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 16.

For the first time in history, Big Ben will be tolled four times a minute during to-morrow's ceremony and also on Friday.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Royal Family and personnel of the Royal Household were present at a farewell religious service at ten last night in the Throne-room. They were so affected that they were unable to join with the choir in singing King Edward's favourite hymn, "Abide with me."

Owing to the intense strain on the Grenadiers at the bier, by standing absolutely motionless for an hour, King George considerately suggested half-hour reliefs, and the suggestion has been adopted.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The weather this morning is gloomy and threatening rain. Twelve thousand troops, marching to take up positions along the route of the funeral procession, passed in unbroken line for an hour. The route will be lined by a double file of the military with reversed arms and by a single line of the police. Multitudes of people are moving towards the route all in mourning.

The Lords and the Commoners are assembling in their respective Chambers.

At eleven o'clock their Majesties and Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal family assembled in Buckingham Palace around the coffin where a brief service was conducted at Queen Alexandra's request by the Bishop of London. All were profoundly moved.

LATER.

To-day's ceremony is justly characterised as one of veritable solemnity and august simplicity. The Procession, comprising of all the greatest and noblest in the realm, left Buckingham Palace in silence at 11-30. It was headed by the foremost men of the Army and Navy, Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener being conspicuous, Their Majesties' Aides-de-Camps, massed bands of Guards and escorts of Guards. Then came the gun-carriage drawn by a team of artillery horses bearing the coffin which was covered with a cream silk pall and the Royal Standard, surmounted by the Crown, sceptre and insignia of the Garter. The Royal mourners followed, the King wearing the Admiral's uniform and his sons cadet's uniforms. After them came other Royal visitors in various uniforms and a long train of dignitaries of State and Court. Finally nine closed carriages were driven, drawn by horses in mourning caparisons. Wild strains of the Scottish dirge, "Flowers of the Forest," played by pipers broke the silence as the procession passed Marlborough House. Afterwards a succession of funeral marches was played culminating in the Dead March in Saul as the procession passed down Whitehall. A general thrill of emotion accompanied the stately cortege. Every head was bared in reverent sympathy with the mourners who were bowed with grief.

The procession arrived at Westminster at noon amidst the triumphant finale of the Dead March in Saul from four hundred instruments accompanied by earth-shaking roll of drums, the booming of guns in Hyde Park and the tolling of the Big Ben overhead. Parliament Square was lined by blue jackets and marines. The Coldstreams occupied the centre of Palace Yard as the Guard of Honour with fixed bayonets and draped colours.

The gun-carriage stopped at the entrance of Westminster Hall, the pall was removed and bearer company of the Grenadiers bore the body into the Hall.

The Peers headed by the Lord Chancellor and the Commoners led by the Mace proceeded to Westminster Hall and took up positions. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl Marshal received the coffin from King George. Others waited in carriages. The Royal ladies afterwards entered the Hall. Royal mourners were grouped around the coffin. In the front row facing it were Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour side by side. The Peers dressed in black contrasted with the robed Bishops while the scarlet tunics of the Royal choristers on the great staircase formed the blaze of colour. Queen Alexandra's was the only chair in the Hall. Her Majesty sat during service beside the coffin. Indian orderlies formed a noticeable group.

The service consisting of selected prayers and psalm lasted twenty minutes. Before the final hymn, "O God our Help in Ages Past," the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a voice shaken by emotion, delivered a brief address on King Edward's work for the Empire. The occasion was deeply impressive, while the congregation joining in singing the hymn to the accompaniment of the Coldstreams band. Queen Alexandra and the Royal family bore the ordeal wonderfully. After benediction, Queen Alexandra knelt in silent prayer. King George raised his mother and conducted her out. Her Majesty with sister drove to Buckingham Palace, followed by King, Queen and Royal family in State carriages with an escort of the Life Guards. Arrangements throughout were perfect and only a number of cases of fainting are reported.

ANTI-RELIGIOUS ACTION IN CRETE.

Mussulmans Excluded from Assembly.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 16.

Canea telegrams report that the Christian deputies are preventing the Mussulmans from sitting in the Assembly. The Consuls have notified the party leaders that if the Mussulmans are not allowed to sit, the consequences will be most serious for the Cretans.

DOCTOR'S TERRIBLE CRIME.

Lives of Whole Family Attempted.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Dr. Clarke Hyde has been found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life on a charge of murdering the millionaire philanthropist, Colonel Swope, by means of strychnine and of inoculating eight members of the Swope family with typhoid.

REPUBLICAN RIOTS IN SPAIN.

Police Officer Killed.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Republican riots have taken place at Valencia. A police officer has been stabbed and killed, and many persons have been injured.

A TROUBLESOME ELEPHANT.

Shot at Darjeeling.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

An elephant, that has been molesting the Darjeeling Terai during the last few years was shot on Sunday night by Mr. Sydney M. Smith, of the Terrihanah Tea Co., about half a mile behind his bungalow in the coolie lines on Terrihanah Tea Estate at Darjeeling, where it had been doing damage and creating a panic amongst the people. It is over eight feet in height, in splendid condition, and seems a young animal.

ARABINDO GHOSE STILL AT LARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday took up the further hearing of the "Karmojogin" Sedition case in the absence of Arabindo Ghose, who is still at large. After examining two more police witnesses the case is again adjourned.

REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL CODE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

It is practically settled that the revision of the Criminal Procedure Code will be entrusted to a Small Committee.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The Imperial Legislative Council will meet at Simla by the middle of July, and meanwhile preliminary arrangements are proceeding. The usual summons will be issued to all the members and as the nature of business will be non-contentious, their attendance will not be obligatory.

TRAM CONDUCTOR CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

An orderly in the employ of the Inspector General of Police charged a Tram Conductor with assault for refusing to pay his fare. In his evidence, he stated that, as a rule, a policeman does not pay for travelling in a tramcar being priveleged to go free. The matter is under enquiry.

DARING DACOITY AT MATTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

A daring and atrocious dacoity was committed last night about half past two in the house of Babu Ramesh Chandra Biswas in the village of Matta within a mile of Manikganj. After roughly handling the inmates, the dacoits, who carried torches and hurricane with them, decamped with Rs. 2,000.

WEALTHY MARWARIS CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

Yesterday, the Second Presidency Magistrate, concluded the hearing of a sensational case of criminal misappropriation and falsification of accounts instituted by the firm of Hormuk Roy Dooly Chand, against two of the wealthiest Marwaris of the City, named Jagganath Dass and Ramji Dass. The transaction, out of which the litigation arose, was in respect of 1,000 bales of jute worth about a lakh of rupees. The Magistrate disbelieved the prosecution witnesses and acquitted the accused.

THE Italian Government has recognised the great future importance of military steerable airships, and it has just made a large grant of money to enable Signor Forlanini, of Milan, to begin to build a second steerable airship on the model of the "Leonardo da Vinci," which gave such excellent results during its recent trial flights. The Italian Parliament is to be asked by the Minister of War to vote the sum of £400,000 to be used solely in building military airships. The Minister of War will bring in his demand under the plea of urgency, so that his project can be discussed and voted upon before the end of July.

A BERLIN telegram to the "Koelnische Zeitung" states that nothing is known there of a concession of Persia to a German company for navigation on Lake Urumia, which has been reported in the newspapers.

THE PESHAWAR RIOTS.

Hindu Deputation Agitation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 17.

The reply of the Chief Commissioner, Frontier Province, to the Hon'ble Mr. Hari Chand refusing to entertain the proposed Hindu deputation relating to the unfortunate riots at Peshawar has caused much dissatisfaction amongst Hindus of the Punjab and the N. W. F. Province.

It might be remembered that the Frontier Province was separated from the Punjab only about six years ago by the administration of Lord Curzon in spite of the opposition of Sir Mackworth Young, the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The Frontier Province from time immemorial formed an integral part of the Punjab, and Peshawar along with Amritsar was one of its most important centres of trade. Hindus form about 5·6 per cent. of the entire population of the Frontier Province, but larger commercial transactions are in the hands of Hindu Khatris and Arora merchants who carry on trade with Central Asia and Afghanistan. Most of these Hindus have gone over to Peshawar from Rawalpindi, Amritsar, Lahore, etc., and are connected by ties of religion and relationship with the Hindus of the Punjab and the latter naturally have a vital interest in the welfare of their kinsmen on the Frontier.

The refusal to receive the deputation said to be merely on the ground that some of the members constituting it come from the Punjab is entirely based upon technical consideration. The Deputation was to consist of 31 members of whom 16 belonged to the Frontier Province out of which number 13 came from Peshawar proper. They included the Municipal Commissioners, bankers, merchants and title-holders. Fifteen members represented the Punjab, including amongst others the following:—The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sunder Singh Majithia, the Hon'ble Thakar Mahanchand, Hon'ble Harkishen Lal, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Shadi Lal, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Hari Chand, Baba Gurbukhes Singh Bedi, son of Baba Sir Khem Singh Bedi of Rawalpindi, the religious Guru of the Sikhs, Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das, multimillionaire of the Punjab and leader of the Khatri community.

The Punjab Hindu Sabha in a meeting this evening will consider what further steps it is necessary to take in the matter.

The *Tribune* says the Hindus of the Punjab would be failing in their duty if they did not consider the desirability of approaching their leading countrymen in other parts of the country with a view to arranging an All-India Hindu deputation to wait upon the Viceroy and if necessary upon the Secretary of State for India.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

Taranath Roy Chowdhury was again placed in the dock for retrial before Mr. Justice Woodroffe and a special jury, on charges of possessing arms and ammunition without license. Of the nine jurors, five are Europeans. Standing Counsel then opened the case explaining the sections in the Arms Act under which the prisoner was charged and stated shortly the facts.

LATER.

During the hearing of the Calcutta Arms Act case at the High Court Sessions this afternoon a dust-storm began to blow. Such was the terrible force of the wind that several glass panes were broken, doors and windows began to smash and the terrified counsel and pleaders rushed towards the door. A wild scene followed and His Lordship was obliged to adjourn half an hour early. The storm was followed by a heavy shower lasting about an hour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 17.

The Adabari Arms Act case in which three young boys stand charged under section 19 F, has been resumed to-day in the Court of G. Chatterji. Cross examination is going on. The case will take two days more.

ROYAL MOSLEM ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

Proposal from Aligarh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 17

A proposal is on foot to enlarge the Prince of Wales' Memorial School of Science at Aligarh and create it into a separate College to be named, with the permission of His Majesty King George, the Royal Moslem Academy of Science. It is hoped that the necessary funds may be raised within a year and that the new college may be inaugurated on the occasion of King George's Coronation.

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENT IN PATIALA.

The Maharaja's Proposed Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 17.

The Maharaja of Patiala is maturing the scheme of constructing a railway line extending to about 60 miles in the interior of his State; the portion travelled would contain large plots of cultivated land, and facilities of transmitting produce thus offered would considerably improve. The economical condition of the State project would cost about 20 lakhs of rupees. The North-Western Railway authorities have also been consulted on the subject.

DARING DACOITY IN DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 17.

Regarding the dacoity in the house of Romesh Babu of Moffa, Manikganj, on the night of 15th instant, by sixteen or seventeen persons, it is stated that four thousand rupees have been taken away. The dacoits believed to belong to the professional class and wore false dresses. The District Superintendent of Police is now on the spot of the occurence. Further details are expected to-morrow.

NRIPENDRA CHAKRAVARTI, arrested in connection with the Burrah dacoity case, has been released on a bail of Rs. 200.

LAST year the Parliament of Religions was held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, of which the Maharaja of Durbhanga was the President and the ex-Judge Saroda Charan Mitra was the Secretary. A picture in the Town Hall got damaged while the Parliament was on and the Corporation has called on Mr. Mitra to make good the damage.

KING GEORGE'S NEW COINS.

To be Issued after Coronation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

Melancholy interest attaches to the design of new rupees which the Calcutta Mint was preparing for issue during the current year. An excellent effigy of the late King-Emperor was prepared and was about to be sent home for His Majesty's approval. His Majesty's unexpected death, however, precludes the possibility of the new coin going into circulation.

Orders have been issued for a design of the new coin with an effigy of King George V. This will be submitted for His Majesty's approval and will be issued after the Coronation. It may be recalled that a great delay took place in issuing the new coins with late King Edward's effigy.

RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

The New Accountant General.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

It is practically settled that Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, C. S., will be appointed Accountant General, Railway Accounts. His successor in Calcutta has not yet been nominated.

A MADRAS OPHTHALMOLOGIST.

Invitations from Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 17.

Major R. H. Elliot, I.M.S., who had been offered the Vice-Presidentship in the Ophthalmological Section of the British Medical Association meeting in London this summer and also received an invitation to attend the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress in July and to demonstrate there his new operation for glaucoma has been unable to accept invitations.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 17.

Information was received last night of a serious accident to No. 9 Up mail train which left Rangoon at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and three bogie third class carriages attached to the train were derailed and capsized about a mile outside the Hmawza station and the permanent way considerably damaged. No mention in the telegrams so far received is made of any injury or loss of life and it is hoped that there has not been any. The accident is believed to have been caused by a severe cyclone. The passengers have been transhipped and the transhipment will continue until the line is clear and the road repaired. No. 8. Down Prome mail which transhipped at the scene of the accident left 4 hours and 41 minutes late.

LATER.

Intimation has just been received by the Rangoon Railway office that the line was cleared and through communication restored at 5 o'clock this morning.

THE NEW LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

Sir Harvey Adamson's Arrival in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 17.

Sir Harvey Adamson, the new Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, arrived this afternoon per s.s. "Bangala," and was met by the officials and the leading men and drove immediately to Government House. The Burmese say that Sir Harvey's arrival coinciding as it did with Halley's Comet and rains, will inaugurate a new era of prosperity for Burma and there will be no draught or scarcity for the next five years. The monsoon broke to-day.

EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB.

Fees Increased in Secondary Schools.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 17.

The Punjab Education Department is retrenching the expenses on education. Recently the fees in the Secondary Department of Government schools here have been increased by 50 per cent. The increase in the fees has caused much dissatisfaction.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 17.

The Madras Government have sanctioned the Budget estimates of the Port Trust Board for 1910-11. Receipts are expected to come to Rs. 16,19,750 as compared with Rs. 10,86,000, the revised estimate for 1909-10. The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 8,88,110 as compared with Rs. 8,31,000 for the year 1909-10.

FIRE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

A small fire broke out this evening in the Lower Bazar and Albert Lodge which was slightly damaged. The Fire Brigade arrived in time and got the fire under control.

WEATHER IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

Owing to the sudden change in the weather the public health has suffered. Cases of influenza have been reported as well as sporadic cases of chicken-pox.

THE Maharaja of Patiala has taken a bold but useful step in ordering the State employes to learn the Gurmukhi character. All the State communications and orders are done in the Punjabee language and in the Gurmukhi character. This change has been hailed with much satisfaction by the subjects of his State.

MAJOR Waghorn, R. E., has been permanently appointed as Deputy Manager, O. and R. Railway. He will, however, continue to officiate as Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway and Captain Gardiner remains as officiating Deputy Manager at Lucknow.

THE Government of India have the intention of acquiring Balipara-Tezpur Railway which falls due for purchase in September next.

GENERAL DAY OF MOURNING.

All Communities Invited to Meet.

A "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" was issued yesterday afternoon in regard to memorial services to be held on Friday, at Bombay and Mahableshwar. This contained the following notifications:—

The Governor-in-Council hereby announces that a Memorial service will be held in St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, at 6-30 p. m. on Friday, the 20th May 1910. The Judges of the High Court, the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine and all Officers of the Naval, Military and other Public Services present in Bombay are invited to attend. Admission to the Cathedral will be by tickets, which will be issued by the Senior Chaplain of the Cathedral.

Full Dress will be worn by all Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform and Review Order by Military Officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will wear Morning Dress.

Foreign Consuls desirous of attending the Service are hereby invited to attend.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to invite all communities in all parts of the Presidency to arrange among themselves to meet together on the same day for the same purpose.

The Governor-in-Council hereby announces that a Memorial Service will be held in Christ Church, Mahabaleshwar, at 6 p.m. on Friday, the 20th May 1910. His Excellency the Governor and the Members of the Governor's Council will attend the Service and the attendance of all officers in the Public Service in Mahabaleshwar is invited.

Full Dress will be worn by Civil Officers, entitled to wear uniform and Review Order by Military Officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will wear Morning Dress.

FURTHER EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 17.

A public meeting of the citizens of this Presidency was held this evening at the Banqnetting Hall to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor and to all members of the Royal family an expression the deep sympathy with them felt by the citizens of Madras at the death of His Majesty King Edward VII. The Hon'ble Mr. M. Hamick presided over the crowded meeting which was thoroughly representative of all classes.

The Sheriff of Madras having declared the meeting opened, the Chairman addressed the meeting and Hon'ble Mr. A. E. Castle Stuart-Stuart, C.I.E., moved the following resolution:—"The citizens of Madras in public meeting assembled desire respectfully to convey to His Majesty King George V., Emperor of India, to Her Majesty Queen Mary, to Her Majesty the Queen Mother and to all the members of the Royal Family the expression of their deep and lasting grief at the irreparable loss which they in common with the whole of the British Empire have sustained by the death of their beloved King Emperor Edward VII, whose memory will always be lovingly cherished in India and to express their heartfelt sympathy with their Majesties in their bereavement. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, C. I. E., seconded and the resolution was supported by Bishop Allen, Sir S. Subramnyam Iyer, K.C.I.E., the Archdeacon, Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mahomed, Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnasawmy A Row, C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur N. Subrammaniar followed. All the speakers spoke feelingly and eloquently. A general Commitee of representatives of all classes, creeds and communities in the Presidency town and in mefusil was appointed to decide the most suitable form of memorial to commemorate the reign and name of His late Majesty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANTVADI, MAY 17.

A meeting of Minkarees, Sirdars Damkdars and officers of the Savantvadi State and of the leading citizens of Savantvadi was convened in the Darbar Hall of the Palace and expressed the deep feeling of regret and sorrow of the Sirdesai Saheb and the people of Savantvadi, for the lamentable demise of His Majesty the King Emperor, Edward VII. His Highness the Sirdesai was most anxious to attend the meeting but was unfortunately prevented from doing so owing to a sprained ankle.

The following is the copy of telegram from Maharaja Darbhanga, President Behar Landholders Association, Calcutta, to the Private Secretary to His Majesty, London, dated 7th May:—"The Association has learnt with profound sorrow the sad and sudden death of His Majesty whose benign rule has been full of blessings for India. The whole of India is shocked at the terrible disaster that has overtaken the whole Empire. You will please convey our respectful condolence to His Majesty and the members of the Royal Family."

The following telegram from Lord Knollys, Private Secretary to His Majesty, London, was received in reply by the Maharaja of Darbhanga dated 7th May:—"The Queen thanks you very sincerely for your kind expressions of sympathy."

A largely attended meeting of the "Lad Wanajarai Community" was held in Bai Awabai Petit's Oart at the junction of Foras Road and Gilder Street on Sunday and a message expressing regret at the death of the late King Edward was conveyed by telegram to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Messrs. Dhakji Kashinathji, Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, N. N. Kothare, Ramchandra R. Dharadhar and several other members of the Pathare Prabhu community have issued a circular requesting members of the community to join in the Hari Kirtan (memorial) service to be held in Zaoba's Temple at 3-30 p.m. on Friday next to the pious memory of the late King Emperor Edward VII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that Government has declared Friday the 20th inst., as a close holiday offering up prayers for His late Majesty, there is no doubt all Government Offices and Banks will cease work entirely on that day, but I doubt very much if all Merchants' Offices will be entirely closed on that day, seeing the In-coming Mail is due here in the morning. It has been the practice with a few of the merchants to close the doors of their office on such days, but to compel their staff to attend and work indoors as usual. Now, Sir, can this be called "loyalty?" I would suggest that the delivery of the Mail be deferred until early next morning. This seems to be the only way to compel every merchant to be "loyal" and close his Office entirely for the Solemn Day.—Yours, etc.,

A. N. T.

May 16.

TRANSLATION OF KING'S PROCLAMATION.

A Press Note states that Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu translations of the Proclamation and Declaration relating to the Accession to the Throne of His Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fifth can be obtained on application from the Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay, and Sindhi translation from the Commissioner, Sind.

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 17.

The "Pioneer's" Colombo correspondent wires, that despite its earliness, there is absolutely no doubt the South-Western monsoon arrived on Tuesday week. The weather has been monsoonish ever since.

SIMLA, MAY 17.

Snowfall in March was below the average, but the data for April is not yet available. The snowfall condition this year on the whole is regarded as favourable to early advance of monsoon.

MORAL EDUCATION AND THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

(BY AN EDUCATIONALIST.)

IF the "Indian Problem" remains insoluble, it certainly is not for want of suggestions. It is almost impossible to pick up a journal, English, Native, or Anglo-Indian, without finding a column dedicated to the subject. Panaceas are as thick as "Autumn leaves in Vallumbrosa," but, alas, the melancholy tale of disaffection continues unabated. The latest remedy appears to be the introduction of "Moral Education" into the curriculum of our schools and colleges, though it remains to be seen whether such an innovation will go any further than the official waste paper basket. It is rather curious that such a change should be contemplated in India, at a time when the tendency in England is all in the direction of the secularization of schools. In England, we are told, religious and moral instruction should be left to the parent; in India, 'the land of saints,' the all-efficacious "mother's knee" seems to be totally inoperative! The situation is a perplexing one. The great wealth of instruction contained in the Sanskrit literature of India, (for which alone the Indian mind has any true enthusiasm) must remain a sealed book to the average Hindu school boy, on account of the difficulty of the language in which it is written. The Indian student learns very little more from the few Sanskrit books which he "gets up" for his College Examination than the English undergraduate does from Paley's "Christian Evidences," or Saint Mark's Gospel in Greek, which he learns mechanically to pass his "Little-go," and forgets with equal celerity. The vernaculars, again, afford little help. The "proverbial philosophy" of Ram Das, or the shrewd morality contained in the pithy apophthegms of Taka, afford excellent texts for sermons upon practical morality of the lower sort,—if we could find adequate preachers. The windy commentaries of Dnyaneshwar on the "Gita" represent Marathi literature in its higher aspects, but these again are barred by their almost prohibitive difficulty, which render them as unintelligible to the average Marathi student, as, let us say, King Alfred's translation of Boethius to an English schoolboy. After all, it is easy enough to find faults, but quite another matter to suggest a remedy at once adequate and practicable. India stands at the "parting of the ways"; the old popular beliefs, unless fostered back into an artificial existence for seditious motives, are shaken to the foundations by the progress of modern thought, and the higher Hinduism has little, in the midst of its vague-generalities and philosophic abstractions to satisfy the affections or appeal to the loftier emotions. *Pace* Mrs. Besant, it is almost as hard to base a code of practical morals upon Vedanta philosophy as upon Hegelian Ethics. Thanks to the injudicious proselytizing of the missionaries, the Indian student looks upon Christianity with a not unnatural suspicion, and the practical teaching of Christ, with its simplicity, and its essentially human character, is lost upon the Hindu. Theosophy, with its strange jumble of Buddhist and Hindu tenets, its extraordinary terminology drawn indiscriminately from Pali and Sanskrit, India and Tibet, is repellant to thinking minds, Eastern or Western alike; but, perhaps, the solution may be found in the theosophic idea of a synthesis of all religions, wherein the teaching of Zarathustra and Mahommed, Sri Krishna and Christ, may find a place side by side.

Truth to tell, the idea of "Moral Education" is a little nauseating. It calls to mind the platitudes of Martin Tupper and the Early-Victorian sententiousness of Samuel Smiles. If the weary college lecturer has to add to endless inanities of the "Vicar of Wakefield," the imbecilities of "Self-Help" and other kindred volumes, his cup will be full to overflowing,—and his class will spend their time asleep. Cant, we may presume, is as distasteful to the healthy-minded Indian schoolboy as to his English brother; and it is impossible for us to impart to him what he can only learn at home, the traditional teaching, moral and religious, of his own immemorial civilization.

But the college lecturer, professor, or schoolmaster, as the case may be, has other opportunities for imparting sound instruction, moral or ethical—or at any rate, such opportunities might easily be provided. It is difficult to work up any "moral enthusiasm," it is true, over the higher mathematics, or elementary deductive logic; but the teaching of English provides, or might provide, golden opportunities. I say 'might provide,' for the English course at present in vogue is hopelessly inadequate. That horror of innovation which takes refuge in the stereotyped antique paralyzes any real living interest in the English language in Indian colleges. What, in the name of all that is reasonable, is the utility of expounding Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity" to a class of Hindu students? And the same may apply with equal force to books so absolutely devoid of contemporary interest as the "Religio Medici" or Milton's "Areopagitica." The consequence is that the student, his taste for modern literature utterly unformed, takes his pastime in Marie Corelli or Mrs. Henry Wood. The Indian student is by no means devoid of a sense of humour, and his emotions can be easily stirred;—the writer has seen a class of very average boys intensely moved by the reading, for instance, of Tennyson's "Ballad of the Revenge." On the other hand, it is unjust and impolitic to include books such as Macaulay's "Essays on Clive and Warren Hastings," with their unfair reflections on the Hindu character, or Burke's speeches on the American Revolution, containing, as they do, advanced liberal teaching utterly unsuited to India in her present state of development, and calculated to inflame the susceptible young mind far more than the seditious inanities which land the average editor of the vernacular press in the police courts.

What the student really requires is a judiciously chosen course in English, consisting of books modern enough to arouse his interest without the paraphernalia of paraphrase, notes, and explanation to which he at present resorts, and of a sufficiently manly and invigorating tone to appeal to his higher instincts. Such a course of English would, if properly and sympathetically taught, prove to be a moral tonic far more invigorating than "improving" books on morality. What could convey better lessons in citizenship, devotion and pluck than a selection from Froude's "Short Studies of Great Subjects?" What moral teaching could be saner than Stevenson's delightful essays, "Virginibus Puerisque"; what record of English life more sublimely simple than George Gissing's "Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft?" *Abeunt studia in mores*, is an old maxim but a wise one.

There can be no objection to the encouragement of the reading of the best modern literature in the place of books of almost purely antiquarian interest—books, moreover, which are in many cases little more than a name to most Englishmen.

Lastly, some of the "onus" lies with the educationalist himself. He comes to this country with a fair knowledge of Greek and Latin. With this he remains content. Of the legends, art and religion of the people he professes to teach, he knows little and cares less. A happy parallel from Eastern literature will often awake attention in an apathetic class, and such knowledge it is surely far more his duty to acquire than a mastery of Early English Grammar or the latest theory of the origin of the Shakesperian Sonnet. Someone has remarked that India may one day be lost upon the floor of the House of Commons; let us beware lest we run the risk of losing it in our college lecture-rooms.

CRAMBE REPETITA.

MY FLIGHT.

Beaten in the First Round.

Mr. C. Grahame White, writes in the "Daily Mail," of the 25th April, the following account of his unsuccessful attempt to reach Manchester from London on an aeroplane:—

The arch-enemy of aviation has robbed me of success on my first attempt to fly from London to Manchester for the "Daily Mail" £10,000 prize. That enemy was the wind. Next time—I intend to try again at once—I hope to triumph over him.

My plan is to start on my second essay from Manchester instead of from London. There seems much more likelihood of my having a wind behind me if I set out from Manchester. Winds from the south to the north seem few and far between. They appear mostly to blow down from the north or the north-west of England, and a following wind may spell all the difference between failure and success upon my next flight.

You see, in a dead calm my aeroplane flies at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. With the adverse wind which blew in my teeth on Saturday between Clifton (Rugby), my first halt, and the spot where I came down at Whittington, two and a half miles south-east of Lichfield, my speed fell to an average of not more than thirty miles an hour.

SIXTY MILES AN HOUR.

And now note the difference, when, as at the start of my flight from London, I had a helping wind. As I flew over one section of the London and North Western Railway line, soon after I had left London behind me, I timed myself carefully with the aid of a watch which was fixed on the framework of the aeroplane where I could see it quite easily. For a distance of seven miles between two stations I found that my speed was sixty miles an hour. The wind wafting me along was adding nearly twenty miles an hour to my pace and as the great factor for success is to cover the distance as speedily as possible so as to give the weather the least possible chance to take an adverse change while I am in the air, any increase over my normal flying speed is of vast importance. In fact, my friend Mr. Henry Farman believes that a following wind will be an essential aid to the aviator who wins the prize.

And now as to my flight. I slept quite soundly on Friday night, and when I first reached Park Royal—my starting point—on Saturday morning, it was not sufficiently light for me to pick up my bearings in order to fly across to Wormwood Scrubbs and circle round the big gasometer of the Gas Light and Coke Company, which marked the necessary starting point within five miles of the "Daily Mail" offices, so with Mr. Farman I made a final inspection of the machine. Everything was as it should be—engine thoroughly "tuned up," controlling mechanism working perfectly from the hand and foot levers by my driving seat. I felt certain I was warmly enough clad against the bitting cold which I knew would assail me as a swept through the early morning air. Under my driving suit especially designed to resist the penetration of the wind I had other warm garments. On my head was a warm, tight-fitting cap with flaps to protect my ears. My hands were encased in warm gloves.

Then we stood by the aeroplane and watched the light grow brighter. At 5-15 I decided that I should be able to see my way. I jumped into the driving seat. I was anxious to be away.

Then I said good-bye to my mother and sister. The engine was started at 5-18. I could tell that it was running with perfect regularity. At 5-19 I waved my hand—the signal for my mechanics to release their grip of the aeroplane and permit it to run across the field and rise into the air.

FLYING OVER THE ROOFS.

A few seconds later I had started. I did not rise very high at first. It was not wise to do so. There was a mist below me, through which tall chimneys pushed their way. Here and there it lay in banks. For a moment or so as I flew out and away I was afraid I might lose myself. Then looking to my left I was glad to see the bulky shape of the big gasometer round which I was to fly. I headed for it gradually passing from over the open spaces to spots where buildings lay close together below me. Then I made out the grey shape of the "Daily Mail" airship garage on Wormwood Scrubbs. Right over the Scrubbs I flew.

I had now risen much higher. I was about 300 feet up in the air. I wanted to rise well up at this stage in order to sight the London and North-Western line, near Willesden Junction. Immediately after I swung round the gasometer. Looking down as I flew over the open ground outside the "Daily Mail" garage I clearly saw the great crowd watching me. No doubt they were cheering, but the roar of my engine drowned all sound. However, I waved my hand to them. Then I was glad to be able to detect the white flag for which I was looking on the summit of the gazometer, and which to be waved to indicate to me that I had passed the starting line high over St. Quintin Park Railway Station. I flew then in a wide sweep. I began to bear to the left round the gasometer.

Below me now lay streets and closely packed houses, but my engine roared on rhythmically. I felt complete confidence in my machine. I glanced down at the white flag. I saw that it was being waved. This was at 5·24. The aerial journey had officially begun.

At once I altered my course and flew towards Willesden Junction. I sank a little lower now in order to be sure of my mark. At last I saw the Junction. Having passed without confusion over the Great Western Railway I turned a little and manœuvred myself so that I was directly over the broad band of metals leading away towards Manchester.

I passed over the station on the bridge that spans the line. At this point was a medley of motor-cars. I was low enough to see them distinctly and also to see the frantic waving of hats and arms, and then I headed straight away for Harrow and Watford. I looked out for Harrow Church and saw it distinctly.

The cold—it was dreadful. An icy, penetrating blast smote into my face, but my warm clothing stood me in good stead. Buildings began to sink away. Open fields lay on either side of the line. The first and most perilous stage of the journey had been safely negotiated. Watford and Berkhamsted sank away below me. My speed was very high. I caught up an express train that was racing along on the line below me and left it behind.

I found, as I had thought, that the railway was a splendid guide. Not once was I in doubt. Flying about 300 feet high I deviated very little from the metals below me. When branch lines went away on one side or the other from the road to Manchester I turned an especially keen eye below and never once failed to detect the whitewashed section of the permanent way which told me which line I was to follow.

And so on and on I flew. It was not until I was over Bletchley Junction, about half-way to my first stopping place, that any untoward incident occurred. Then for the first time I lost my feeling of composure. I experienced a sudden indisposition. I felt quite unexpectedly sick and giddy. It was a distinctly awkward moment. I was three hundred feet high, passing exactly over the railway station at the time. My illness must have been the effect of the biting cold. Luckily, even while I began to wonder what I should do, the giddiness passed away and I felt perfectly fit again.

I picked my way without difficulty over the cross lines at Roade, and recognised the long Stowe Hill tunnel, near Weedon. Here I rose higher, so as to sight the line on the other side of the tunnel. Not once did my engine falter. I was delighted with my progress.

THE FIRST HALT.

Quite easily I picked out the field on the farm at Clifton, close to Rugby, my first halt. Sweeping lower in stages I came easily to earth. I had done the first seventy-eight mile stage in two hours all but four minutes, which meant an average speed of just upon forty miles an hour through the air.

I waited at this first halt until 8.15. Mechanics replenished my petrol tanks. The engine was overhauled and pronounced to be in perfect condition after its two hours' work. I drank some hot coffee, which warmed me splendidly, and had something to eat. And then away again. At 8.15 I rose from the field and set out upon the second stage to reach the halting point at Whitmore, near Crewe.

And now began my fight with the wind. I rose steadily with an overcast sky. I began to be troubled first with gusts which rocked the aeroplane from side to side and kept me busy with my balancing lever. From gusts the wind began to blow steadily, and it rose and rose. I was repeatedly blown away from above the railway line, and had to fight my way back to it only to be swept out of my course once more. The aeroplane rocked and swayed under the strain, but I kept her perfectly under control. But it was an ordeal both for man and machine. What was worse, too, was the fact—which I quickly realised—that I was making slower and slower progress.

More than once towards the end—that is to sa before I had to come down—vicious wind gusts of nearly forty miles an hour in velocity blew my aeroplane almost completely round. But still I battled on, hoping against hope that the wind would drop and doing my best to cling to my guiding line—the metals below, but instead of getting better the wind got worse, and then I came into what is known as the Leek Valley, one of the windiest spots in England, I am told. Here the flight against the wind became impossible. I was buffeted about to a perilous extent, so I began to realise that I must be quick and come down before disaster overtook me. Just by the side of the railway, close to a level crossing—the precise spot was Hademore Crossing at Whittington, a village near Lichfield—I espied what seemed a smooth, quite suitable field. I wasted no time. I came slanting down from a good height, glided safely over the tops of some trees, and took the ground astonishingly well, halting without in any way damaging the aeroplane.

I had actually been in the air for 3hr. 6min., during which time I had covered—reckoning from my ascent at Park Royal—115 miles. As the pursuing motor-cars began to arrive and spectators to stream across the fields near by I realised that I was a long way short of my Crewe halting-point, and some seventy miles distant from my goal at Didsbury, near Manchester. I had been beaten in what one might call the first round by the wind. And now we will wait to see the result of my second bout with the enemy.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Transatlantic Service Opened.

THE Marconi Transatlantic wireless telegraph service between Europe and America has been opened for public use, and regular communication was established and maintained during mail week between Clifden on the west coast of Ireland and Glace Bay, the service working smoothly in every respect. From the opening of the service the operators were kept busily engaged despatching and receiving messages. One of the first to use the service was Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, who sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, the following message:—

At the suggestion of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, I gladly take this opportunity of congratulating Canada, through you, on the inauguration of their Transatlantic service, which, as they represent, promises a new era in telegraphic communication between the Mother Country and the Dominion. There was also an exchange of congratulatory messages between the Postmasters-General of Canada and the United Kingdom.

A continuous service day and night will now be maintained for commercial and other purposes. The rates to Eastern Canada will be 7 1-2d. per word, and to all distant places 4 1-2d. per word less than the existing telegraph rates.

Those who have never seen a station designed for long-distance wireless telegraphy says the "Times" can scarcely realise the magnitude of the operations conducted there, at Clifden the area occupied is 350 acres, and the aggregate horsepower of the steam-engines employed is 1,100. The transmitting aerial contains 60,000 feet of wire and the receiving aerial 18,000 feet. The former is supported about 200 feet above the ground on 12 poles placed in three rows in the shape of an attenuated fan nearly one-tenth of a square mile in area this arrangement being adopted with the object of radiating the electric waves most strongly in the direction of Glace Bay.

The aerial is divided into three sections, each of which contains ten wires in two groups of fine, converging at the generating house. The condenser, consisting of about eighteen hundred galvanized steel plates 30ft by 12·1-2ft., with air as the dielectric is charged by one of the two high tension dynamos, and its discharge to produce the necessary electric waves is effected by an apparatus consisting of a disc which rotates at a speed of over 2,000 revolutions a minute. The room in which the sending and receiving of signals are effected is separated a considerable distance from the machines, so that no disturbance is caused by their noise. Form this room the sender, through an electrically operated switch controls a current of four or five hundred horsepower by the aid of a Morse key of precisely the same construction as it used with a few Daniel cells in an ordinary telegraph circuit, and the speed at which he can signal is limited only by the speed as which he can manipulate this key. In receiving, he uses a pair of telephones in which he hear a musical note, cut up into intervals that represent the Morse code, and so strong are the sounds that event when they are divided between two pairs of telephones, so that they can be heard by two persons, they remain perfectly clear. An arrangement has also been devised by which the signals can be received optically and photographed, if a permanent record is required.

NEW RULES OF COUNTY CRICKET.

The M.C.C. Committee, at Lord's finally considered during mail week the resolutions passed by the Advisory Committee of the counties on March 21, and afterwards referred to the M. C. C.'s cricket sub-committee. Among the various motions, the one of most interest was the proposal by Lancashire to alter the method of scoring points in the County Championship, ignoring draws and losses and only reckoning matches won in the percentage of matches played. It was decided that this system of scoring should be given a trial to take effect this year. That the M.C.C. had determined to take this course was announced by Mr. C. E. Green at the Essex meeting last week.

The proposal by Hampshire that any person on the active list of the Army or Navy, who has played for a county for two or more seasons, shall retain his qualification on his return from abroad, was passed.

Surrey's resolution with regard to the protection of wickets was adopted with certain verbal alterations. It now reads:—The executive of each county ground may adopt any covering to protect the ground against rain at any time after 7 a.m. on the morning of the first day of any match. After the actual commencement of play the ground may again be protected when necessary, and shall be protected every night during the continuation of a match, but the covering shall be removed each morning, if fine at seven o'clock. The covering must not protect a larger area than 18ft. by 12ft. at each end, and must not protect a space of more than 3ft. 6in. in front of the popping creases. It is hoped that the counties will make it a practice to carry out the resolution and will provide the necessary covering.

The resolution as to the attendance of umpires half an hour before the commencement of each day's play, and the time for the luncheon interval were passed, as was also Kent's proposal that six runs should be allowed for all hits that drop over and clear of the boundary line or fence. The proposal by the Minor Counties' Association as to rolling the wicket for five minutes after the close of play each evening and five minutes each morning instead of ten minutes each morning, was at present deferred for further and careful consideration. Involving an alteration in the laws of cricket, it could not have come into operation this season.

PRINCE OF MONACO'S ROME VISIT.

The forthcoming visit of the Prince of Monaco to the King of Italy, writes a "Rome" correspondent, is causing fresh protest by the Vatican which considers it a personal offence to the Pope. In an exchange of communications between the Holy See and Monaco, the Prince has explained that he does not come to Rome as a ruler but as a man of science, in order to give a lecture. The Vatican has replied that it cannot admit such sophistry nor separate the personality of the ruler from that of the scientist. The Vatican has no representative at Monaco to recall, and is therefore waiting to see what will be the attitude of the Prince while here before deciding what form its protest shall take.

Meanwhile, the Vatican, after reminding the Prince that Catholic heads of States are bound by special ties to the Pontiff and must uphold his dignity, independence, and rights, has remarked that the Prince might have given his lecture elsewhere and not in Rome, where after the occupation of the Papal territories in 1870 and until the full and lasting independence of the head of the Church is guaranteed, the Holy See must protest against the spoliation suffered by the Pontiff. The Papacy can endure the situation created by the events of 1870, but it cannot accept or permit the public to believe hat it has accepted the "fait accompli."

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 7th May 1910, are published as follows:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Light rain fell in two Himalayan districts. Threshing of the spring harvest and weighments of opium continue. Sugarcane and extra crops are being irrigated and are doing well. Land is being prepared for autumn crops and cotton and maize are being sown in some canal irrigated tracts. Sporadic cattle disease is reported from sixteen districts but the general condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder and supplies are sufficient everywhere. Some districts report a brisk export trade. Prices have fallen in nine districts and are stationary elsewhere.

PUNJAB.

Light to moderate rain has fallen in Gurgaon, Ambala, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Mianwali and Multan. Harvesting of spring crops and sowings of cotton, fodder, etc., continue. Harvesting operations were retarded to some extent in Sialkot from rain. The outturn of spring crops is generally good to average. The condition of extra spring and other standing crops is generally good. Prices generally show a downward tendency. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of the Shahpur and Mianwali districts.

RAJPUTANA.

Rain fell in the Bikaner and Jaisalmer parganas and in Merwara. The maximum fall was 35 cents in Suratgarh and the minimum 9 cents in Rajgarh, both in Bikaner. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops are in progress. Cattle disease is still prevalent in the villages of Banswara. Prospects are good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have risen in Bikaner by 1 seer; in Mewar by 6 chattaks; in Partabgarh by 8 chattaks; in Shahpura by 3 seer in Bundi by 1 1-4 seers, in Bharatpur by 3-4 seer and are steady or falling elsewhere.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rainfall nil. Threshing of spring crops is in progress in parts. Lands are being prepared for autumn crops in parts. Agricultural stock are good except for some disease in Indore, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices have fallen slightly in Gwalior, are fluctuating in Indore and are steady elsewhere.

HYDERABAD.

The average rainfall during the week was 27 cents. The rainfall was general except in the Aurangabad, Bir and Osmanabad districts. The highest fall was about 2 inches. Four talukas in the Bidar district received from 1 to 2 inches. Late rice is being irrigated in parts and harvesting is in progress. The crop is generally fair but is withering for want of water in parts of the Gulbarga, Nizamabad, Medak and Karimnagar districts. Ryots are in distress in parts of the Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts on account of the high prices of grain. Rs. 5,000 has been placed with district authorities in Karimnagar for distribution to the distressed. Water scarcity prevails in parts of 31 talukas. Cattle disease is reported in four talukas and fodder scarcity in twenty-seven. Prices:—Wheat 6 1-2; coarse rice 6 1-2 and juar 12 3-4 seers per rupee. White juar is selling in Hyderabad city and 11 seers, yellow juar is not available. The highest price in districts is 8 1-2 seers in Sultanabad of the Karimnagar district and the lowest 19 seers in Rajura and Udgir of the Bidar district.

MYSORE.

Good rain fell in Hassan and Tumkur and slight rain elsewhere. Prices of food grains are generally steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

COORG.

Rainfall 1 inch 33 cents. Ploughing has commenced. Prices of food grains are stationary. The public health is fair, Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

MADRAS.

The rainfall was good in the Vizagapatam Agency and Malabar; "nil" in Godavari, Kistna, Cuddapah, the Carnatic, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and South Canara and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Malabar and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are fair but some in parts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput, South Arcot, Central and South Canara have withered or are withering. Harvests continue in parts with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient in Vizagapatam, Chingleput, Madras, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Cuddapah and Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in nine districts; has fallen in five and has risen in nine. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—Ragi is stationary in twelve districts; has fallen in three and has risen in six. Cholam is stationary in six district; has fallen in three and has risen in five. Cumbu is stationary in seven districts; has fallen in one and has risen in seven. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is satisfactory everywhere and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

The Bombay report has already been published.

DEPRIVED OF HIS OFFICE.

Lord Mayor of Cork's Election Annulled.

The election of the present Lord Mayor of Cork, Mr. Thomas Donovan, has been pronounced invalid in the King's Bench Division, Dublin, as the result of a "quo warranto" application by Mr. Richard Sisk arrival candidate for the Lord Mayoralty. As the result of the poll of 43 councillors, 16 voted for Mr. Donovan, 15 for Mr. Sisk, and 13 for Mr. Harry O'Shea. A second ballot was necessary, and as the result of this 22 votes were cast of Mr. Donovan and 21 for Mr. Sisk, and the former, who presided at the meeting, declared himself elected. It was then discovered that, through an inadvertence the name of Mr. O'Shea, who being no longer a candidate was entitled to vote in the second ballot, had not been called, and he was asked by the Town Clerk for whom he intended to vote. Thereupon Mr. Sisk demanded a fresh poll. Mr. Donovan, however, said that he had already announced the result and would not reopen the poll.

EUQUININE.

(Tasteless Quinine)

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Infants & Invalids.

ONCE TRIED - -
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NO BITTER -
- - TASTE!

Obtainable from all Chemists.

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BOMBAY.

THE "RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY" IN FRENCH STATE SCHOOLS.

Many parents of children attending the Government educational establishments, having discovered irreligious and anti-patriotic sentiments expressed in some of the school text-books, had either forbidden their children to study them or had torn out the objectionable passages. They had also protested strongly against certain irreligious verbal instruction given by the school teachers, and had prevented their children from attending some of the classes at which they considered such irreligious and anti-patriotic verbal teaching was given. It was with the object of putting a stop to this interference of the parents that the Minister of Public Instruction elaborated the Bill rendering it a penal offence, punishable with fine, and on the repetition of the offence, with imprisonment, for a parent or guardian to prevent a pupil of a State school from attending any of the classes at which instruction stipulated for in the official programme is given, or to mutilate any book inscribed on the official list and placed in the hands of his pupils by the teacher, or, again to hinder a pupil from studying such a work. Moreover, any person who should counsel or encouraged a parent or guardian to violate the projected law will, when the measure is promulgated, be punishable with the same penalties as the actual offender. The second Bill presented to Parliament at the same moment was framed to protect the school teachers against prosecution by the parents of their pupils for offences committed in the exercise of their functions. It is stipulated in it that for the future the Minister of Public Instruction is to be held civilly responsible for all offences committed by his subordinates—the school teachers in connection with their professional duties. Every one at all acquainted with the manner in which justice is administered in France is well aware of the great difficulty, not to say impossibility, of obtaining a judgment against Government; yet in the case of a parent having to complain of either the corporal or intellectual treatment meted out to his child by a village school teacher, he must, according to the projected measure, of course, prosecute the delinquent—who will, however, be supported by the Government advocate. Indeed the plaintiff will in practice have to prosecute the Minister of Public Instruction himself. In order to conceal the real object of this projected measure, the Government pretends the Bill offers greater guarantees to parents because in the case of condemnation to the payment of damages there can be no doubt of the solvability of the State being greater than that of a schoolmaster.

The Government does not attempt to deny that materialist doctrines have been taught in the primary schools and that the text-books denounced by the bishops in their collective pastoral letter contain the expression of anti-religious and anti-patriotic sentiments. The bishops commenced by prohibiting fourteen of the school text-books used in many public schools because they contain the expression of sentiments which must wound the conscience of every one who believes in the existence of God and the Divinity of Christ, whether he be Roman Catholic, Protestant, Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist. It is most regrettable, but it is undeniable, that a very large and evergrowing number of primary school teachers of both sexes in France are materialists. This is due to the fact that they have been educated in the State Normal Schools, where, on the pretext of ensuring religious neutrality disbelief in the supernatural is encouraged by every possible means. During the first years after the secularisation of the State schools the effect of that education was not much felt in the primary educational establishments, but as years rolled by and the old spiritualist school teachers died off or were pensioned, the young teachers who had imbibed anti-religious sentiments at the transformed Normal Schools increased in number, till at present they certainly constitute the majority of those entrusted by the State with the education of the rising generation. These facts are sufficient to account for the movement of the Catholics, who, with the bishops at their head, have made the liberty of education their most imperious election cry. It may be taken for granted the agitation, though backed by the associations of fathers of families created all over the country under the patronage of the bishops, will not lead on the present occasion to the triumph of the cause all the true Catholics of France have at heart. At the beginning of the electoral period a very large number of the bishops organised meetings in their respective dioceses, at which they insisted on the electoral programme elaborated at Rome being strictly adhered to. A yet greater number of prelates addressed pastoral letters to the faithful of their respective dioceses, warning them "it is a sin" to vote badly—that is to say, for anti-religious candidates; and that the Catholics must only vote in favour of candidates who, agreeing to subordinate all temporal interests to those of religion, would undertake to demand in the Chamber the resumption of relations between the French Government and the Vatican, with the object of giving the clergy a well established legal status in the churches, where at the present moment they are only tolerated occupants, the complete liberty of education, and the strict observance of religious neutrality in the State schools.—"Blackwood."

COLLEGE LIFE AT BALLIOL.

The daily routine of College life has not altered essentially, I imagine, since my Balliol days in the seventies, but such changes as have been made are all for the better. In my time we dined at six, chiefly on tepid "commonses" of beef and mutton. The dinner-hour is now advanced to seven, and the dinner served, so far as my experience goes, is as good as can be desired. The old-fashioned wine has, I fancy, disappeared to a great extent from Balliol, as from Oxford generally. Whether the terrible "fish toast," which used to accompany it, is also a thing of the past I know not. One of the happiest features of Balliol life and one which distinguished it sharply from the other colleges, was the friendly and intimate relations which subsisted between the Dons—I speak chiefly of the younger Dons—and the undergraduates. Most of them were ready, and many of them were eager, to be friends as well as teachers to the men under their care. Many of them, too, entered keenly into the lighter side of the College life, with its triumphs or reverses, on the river, the running-path, or the cricket-field. Being a wet bob myself, it is chiefly from the river that I call these memories. I recollect, for instance, one awful day in the Torpids when I was stroking the Balliol boat. The tow-path was knee deep in water; the wind was a bitter hurricane, with a fitful accompaniment of lashing rainstorms. Only three men ventured out to run with the boat, and two of these were Dons—Nettleship and Forbes (both, alas! no more),—the third being Acland Hood (now Sir Alexander Acland Hood), the present Unionist Whip. Few men have left a warmer memory in the hearts of their generation than Nettleship. His ever ready sympathy, his unwearying patience even with the dullest of us, and the rare modesty which graced his brilliant abilities,—these are some, but some only, of the qualities by which those who knew him remember and regret him still.

Balliol was then as it now is pre-eminently the reading College but it had I fancy still has its lucid intervals. In my young days the rag was an impromptu amateurish affair, not the frigid and calculated performance it has now grown to be. My small experience therefore I pass over as unworthy of mention. Moreover I confess that I have not much sympathy with a mere rag and at any rate, as an object for literary enthusiasm it leaves me cold. Pranks which are just the outcome of high spirits are a different matter. I still possess several letters describing a battle royal which took place in Hall some five-and-thirty years ago between the crews of the first and the second Torpids. I seem to remember a "first ascent" of the Chapel roof, made under cover of night by some ardent mountaineers. And, indeed, coming to much later times, tales have reached me of a rabbit-hunt in the Garden Quad, as to which silence is perhaps discreet. But occasional ebullitions of this kind leave no permanent mark on the College character, and certainly do not affect its intellectual triumphs. I am told on unimpeachable authority that nowadays at Balliol about one man out of three gets a First Class of some sort, and there is not much amiss with a College which can show a record like this.—Blackwood.

A ST. PETERSBURG message says:—The district court at Yaransk in the Government of Viatka has been hearing a number of charges brought against Cheremiss peasants, who have returned to Paganism and buried their relatives without the service of the Orthodox Church. The peasants were all sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

VERY LIKE A FISH.

"Fishing?" enquired a man as he passed.

"Yes," answered the boy.

"Nice dog you've got; what's his name?"

"Fish," replied the boy.

"Fish?" That's a queer name for a dog. What do you call him that for?"

"'Cause he won't bite."

STORM EPISODE.

Two handsome young women, becomingly dressed, slipped and fell together in the slushy pool of the crossing. They arose wet and angry.

"Wring out, wild belles!" commented an observer, such an addition of insult to injury being condemned by all who overheard.

WHOLESALE.

He was a buyer in a large wholesale house, and he was in love. One night he snatched a kiss."

"Ah!" he exclaimed, "I am so well pleased with this sample that I should like to negotiate for all you have."

He was accepted on the spot.

IN A RESTAURANT.

A short time ago a traveller entered a restaurant in Dublin to partake of lunch. He took a seat at a table, and opposite him sat two young Irishmen. In the centre of the table stood a nicely-arranged glass of celery, and at the end of his meal he helped himself freely to it, when he noticed one of the youths opposite looking at him very suspiciously and overheard him whisper to his mate. "Look, Moike, he's afther eating the flowers."

OTHER EVIDENCE.

"Prisoner," said the judge, "you say your wife hit you on the head with a plate. Is that so?"

"Yes, sor," answered the prisoner, who rejoiced in the name of Mulligan, and who had his Irish nationality written largely on his features.

"But," said the judge, "your head doesn't show marks of any kind."

"No, sor," answered Mr. Mulligan, with a touch of pride; "but you should ha' seen that plate!"

A READY REPLY.

At a certain school in the United States a visitor was invited to ask the children a few questions. Naturally he began to talk about Washington, whose birthday is always made the occasion of a public holiday.

"Why," said the amateur examiner, "should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than we do mine?"

"Because he never told a lie Sir," shouted one little boy from the middle of the class.

SWEET INNOCENCE.

A pretty, rosy-cheeked country girl entered a large department stories one day recently. It was bargain day and the crowd was greater than usual. She had wandered about from floor to floor a little bewildered at the magnitude of the establishment—the largest she had ever seen.

Seeing her a shopwalker approached and said—"Is there anybody waiting on you?"

"Yes, sir," said the girl, blushing to the roots of her flaxen hair; "he's outside; he wouldn't come in."

THE CAT THAT CARVED.

Lodger—"I say, this is not the 4-lb. joint I left yesterday."

Landlady—"I assure you, sir, no one in this house has touched your meat."

Lodger (puzzled)—"Have you a cat?"

Landlady—"Yes, sir."

Lodger—"Oh, you have! Well, ma'am, would you give that accomplished animal my compliments and say that I have no objection to her having a share of my joint so long as she uses her teeth like other cats, but that I strongly object to her employing a knife and fork in future!"

A BAD 'UN.

Teacher—"Yes, boys, 'Honesty is the best policy.' It will surely bring its reward. It will give you a clear conscience and will prove a blessing throughout your own life. I am glad we have a good example of honesty amongst your own number. William Williams, stand up."

W. W. rises.

Teacher—"Now, William, when I was coming to school this morning I happened to drop a shilling out of my pocket without the slightest knowledge of the fact, and you, like an honest and noble boy, returned it to me. Tell the boys what prompted you to do such an honorable act when you might have kept if for yourself."

W.W.—"Please, sir, it looked like a bad 'un."

CERTAINLY IMPROVED.

A bright youth of fourteen walked into a grocer's shop.

"D' you want a smart boy, sir?" he asked.

The tradesman, who wasn't exactly in need of a boy, smiled at the youngster's business-like air.

"So," he remarked, "you consider yourself a smart boy, do you? Do you think you could run this business as well as myself?"

The youngster glanced round the shop, and clamly replied:—

"I think I could do some things a little better than you, sir!"

"Indeed!" gasped the grocer.

"Yes. Now, look at that butter, for instance. Don't you think it would be better to label it 'Can't be beaten' instead of 'Can't be approached,' as you have it? Some folk'll think it scarcely good, you know!"

The youngster wasn't long out of a berth.

"WELL I NEVER!"

Dr. John Clifford, the celebrated preacher, tells the following:—At a certain large factory a heavy piece of machinery was being hoisted to one of the top floors by a crane, when all of a sudden the rope broke and the machinery fell with a terrific crash to the floor.

"Well, I never!" exclaimed the fore man in surprised tones. "To think that I've hoisted with that there rope for 15 years and nowt never happened afore!"

ASKING A RIDDLE.

"Here," said the schoolmaster, "is a five-shilling piece, and I will give it to the boy who can ask a riddle I cannot answer."

Everyone tried, and the schoolmaster answered each one until they began to think no one would win the money. At last a small boy asked—

"Please, sir, why am I like the Prince of Wales?"

The master could not tell.

"Because I am waiting for the crown," was the reply.

He got it too.

HEAVY SCORING.

Two rival public-houses were getting ready teams to play a football match, and each landlord was desirous that his own team should win.

One landlord called his team together and told them there was a gallon of bear for every goal they scored.

The other landlord overheard this, and, not to be outdone, promised his team the same quantity of beer—a gallon for every goal.

At the interval in the match both landlords rushed on the field and said the game must be stopped.

The score was 34 goals against 32.

SUCH A LOVELY MOON.

Two men who had been dining not wisely but too well were returning home and on passing Big Ben one of them chanced to look up.

"Say. old chap, what a lovely moon."

"Moon?" replied the other; "it's the sun."

"Nonsense! It's the moon," said the first and for some minutes they argued. Then seeing another man coming towards them they decided to get him to settle the matter for them, and the question was put to him.

The third man looked at the clock and then at the two questioners, and noticing that they were both bigger men than himself, replied politely:—

"Sorry I can't tell you. I'm a stranger in these parts."

TOO MUCH FOR VERDI.

A story is told of Verdi, the famous composer, which shows that he was willing to pay a good price for what he considered comfort.

A friend who went to call upon him in a small watering place found the composer in a little room which he informed his visitor, served him for dining-room, sitting-room, and bed-room.

"I have two other rooms, which are large," he said to his friend, but I keep articles hired by me in them. I have there 95 barrel organs."

He paused to note his friend's surprise, and then continued:—

"When I came here my years were tortured by hearing them play "Trovatore," 'Rigoletto,' and similar stuff. I hired them from their owners. I pay about 1,500 lire for them and enjoy my summer's rest undisturbed by the sound of my own compositions.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 17.

Local rain has fallen in South Burma and the North-East of India, but no rain is reported from the Peninsula, in the North-Western districts of which region abnormally dry and northerly winds now prevail. The disturbance in Kashmir is disappearing.

Forecast:—Local rain in South Burma and North-East India, with a few falls in the South of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 17th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme north, and in excess at Delhi and Ambala; night temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess; the minimum is generally normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in east Rajputana. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night at Jacobabad and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded on the Kathiawar and Gujarat Coasts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Cutch; the minimum is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in Berar and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is normal; night temperature continues in slight excess in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·64" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in moderate to large defect. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is higher than usual.

General Remarks.—Belgaum is the only station reporting rainfall.

A few thunderstorms are likely in Malabar and the southern half of the Deccan.

Appended on Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (16th)	83·1	72·6	...	14·63
Jask	91·8	75·8	...	7·65
Muskat (16th)	96·8	83·1	...	2·69
Multan	105·3	75·5	...	1·82
Rawalpindi	90·9	60·9	...	9·92
Lahore	105·4	72·9	...	5 93
Sirsa	108·3	69·1	—	1·11
Ambala	109·5	77·0	...	3·60
Delhi	109·2	81·2	...	3·06
Agra	110·5	82·0	...	2·05
Mainpuri	112·8	82·0	...	1·34
Jhansi	112·5	88·5	...	1·13
Cawnpore	112 0	81·5	...	1·43
Allahabad	112·6	81·0	...	1·63
Jacobabad	110·1	72·8	...	1·89
Karachi	86·0	77·0	...	1·09
Ajmer	104·9	79·7	...	1·96
Jaipur	108 7	81·6	...	1.61
Kotah	110·5	78·1	...	0.97
Bhuj	105·1	75·0	...	?
Dwarka	87 3	81·2	...	0·56
Veraval	84·1	76·3	...	0·45
Rajkot	106·1	74 5	...	0·62
Bhavnagar Para	109·7	79·5	...	1·04
Surat	101·1	76·1	...	0·42
Ahmedabad	110·6	78·7	...	0·48
Deesa	111·3	79·4	...	0·05
Neemuch	100·0	82·8	...	0·23
Indore	105·1	?	...	0·10
Jubbulpore	108·3	77·3	...	1·67
Saugor	107·6	81·5	...	0 77
Hoshangabad	110·1	79·9	...	1·62
Khandwa	109·2	85·1	...	0·60
Akola	110·2	85·6	...	5·63
Amraoti	105·3	82·3	...	4·31
Nagpur	109·6	87·3	...	5·24
Chanda	113·0	84·0	...	0·03
Raipur	110 7	87·6	...	4·19
Bombay	91·2	80·4	...	00·1
Ratnagiri	89·3	78·4	...	0 02
Mormugao	88·5	80·7	0·02	0·38
Karwar	92·3	79·0	...	1·66
Malegaon	105·4	88·6	...	0·31
Ahamednagar	103·4	76·0	...	2·09
Poona	101·5	74·3	...	0·02
Sholapur	107·3	1·9	...	0·63
Bijapur	102·2	78·7	...	0·57
Belgaum	94·3	67·6	0·64	3·03
Aurangabad	105·2	82 7	—	1·06
Nizamabad (Indur)	109·9	87·2	...	0'35
Hyderabad	107·3	84·7	...	0·58
Mangalore	92·3	75·8	...	3·12
Calicut	89·8	79·1	...	15·59
Cochin	89·7	80·3	...	19 05
Colombo	86·0	74·0	0·17	24·83
Masulipatam	103·8	82·7	...	0·47
Bellary	104·0	77·3	...	4·18
Cuddapah	108·2	86·1	...	0·12
Madras	97·5	80·0	...	4·86
Bangalore	93·8	71·3	...	1·85
Coimbatore	97·9	74·3	...	4·21
Trichinopoly	104·6	80·3	...	5·95
Negapatam	100·0	81·5	...	9·03

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 17th May was 29·864 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MOTOR ACCIDENT NEAR BOMBAY.

One Fatality and Others Injured.

A FATAL motor accident occurred on Sunday afternoon near the "Kausa Village" on the Bombay to Poona Road. Several gentlemen named Messrs. J. Currim, G. R. Tata, J. H. Bulsara, Joglekar, the deceased Mahomed Babul and another Mahomedan, started on a motor trip to Khandala. They had however to return from Panvel as several punctures occurred in the tyres, owing to the bad state of the road. As the party were returning, the car struck against a stone, bumped up twice and then turned over. Mr. J. Currim who was driving the car, the deceased and the other Mahomedan gentlemen were seated in the front seat of the car, of these the deceased and the other Mahomedan were thrown out. One of the wheels of the car passed over deceased and death was instantaneous. Mr. Tata and his seven year old child and Messrs. Bulsara and Jogleker who were seated in the back seat stood in great danger owing to the possibility of the petrol catching fire. They, however, got out of the car. All were more or less severely injured. Mr. Tata's collar bone was broken, his child received about half-an-inch deep wound. Messrs. Currim, Bulsara and Jogleker and the Mahomedan gentleman were severely injured all over the body. An inquest was held at Mumbra, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded. The injured persons were treated by Dr. Moos of Thana and Dr. Fakirji of Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MISJUDGED.

The Recording Angel flew towards Bombay with his note-book. He had read much of the wickedness of Indian cities—and fear was in his heart.

He was a nice-minded Angel, and liked to produce good records. Weary and sad he sat down to rest under a tree near the sands of Choupatti. Far out on the blue sea little white sails were flapping in the breeze.

The wonderful curve of the bay, the sweep of a long white road, and an overshadowing arch of green trees, seemed to suggest peace. When nature was so beautiful he thought, why need men be vile? The silence was broken by the sound of wheels, and a dog-cart slowly descended the hill to the right.

In it were two figures—a man and a woman. The Angel took up his note-book, for he noticed they were sitting very close together—closer than Recording angels sit.

The woman was young and radiant. In her hair was the glory of light, and she had eyes that spoke a message. It was not a new message they spoke.

Her face was turned to his, and they appeared only to see each other.

The hours of joy in life are few, and they were greedily snatching at their hour.

To the wedded and the unwedded love sings the same song. The golden scene,—the golden-haired woman and the golden hour of joy—what did it mean?

The Angel thought he knew what it meant. But he was wrong—they were husband and wife.

Again the Recording Angel found himself watching a large house. Outside were many motor-cars and well appointed carriages.

Young and smartly dressed women were hurrying into the building. There was an eager look on the face of each, and nearly all carried a little jewelled purse or bag.

The Angel had heard of ladies' Bridge Clubs—and he wondered. The eagerness, the smartness of the women, and the little bags they carried, surely this meant Bridge. . . . . . . The motor-cars waited a long time, and then the women came out. Most of them looked tired and jaded, and some were pale as if force had gone out of them.

The Angel felt sad at the change that Bridge had wrought. But he had made a mistake. It was the Ladies' Committee Meeting at the Young Women's Christian Association.

The Yacht Club was the next place visited by the Recording Angel. He had heard so much about its frivolities that he trembled on entering. He thought even the chairs looked guilty.

Upstairs he really saw a ladies' Bridge table, but it was empty. The Yacht Club ladies did not seem to care about Bridge. There were little groups of white-faced people quietly talking on the lawn. Nearly all of them were talking of home.

The Angel felt the Yacht Club had been maligned. It was not large enough for even a small flirtation.

In fact it was so dull that the Angel flew away.

Y. W.

TREACHEROUS COAST LINE.

More Lights Required Around Karachi.

ON the subject of the lighting of the coast line in the Karachi district, the annual report of the Karachi Marine Insurance Association makes the following remarks:—

The admitted excellence of the new Manora light does not obviate the urgent necessity of lighting the treacherous coast between Karachi and Dwarka, especially when it is remembered that a lighthouse on such a flat coast is only less useful as a visible mark by day than as a beacon by night. This is exemplified by the experience of s. s. "Galavale" the turret steamer that weathered the Mauritius cyclone in which the "Ludhiana" was lost. On 22nd February 1910 at 10-20 a. m. she grounded at the Kudi Mouth of the River Indus, about 16 miles S. S. E. from Karachi. Her Commander, Captain Scearf, had been on a coast Time-Charter the year before and had made some five or six trips to Karachi. He was thus fully conversant with the coast, but a slight haze prevented the land from being seen, the under-currents carried him towards the low-lying and unmarked shore, and, as he groped his way along by soundings, he suddenly found himself on a mud shoal.

Commander Wilson, R.I.M., Karachi Port Officer, hastened to the help of the steamer with tugs, but owing to the calm weather and the rising tide the "Galavale" was able to get off without assistance. Had the monsoon been blowing, in all probability the "Galavale" would have been a total loss just as was the "Nithsdale," whereas had a light-house been standing anywhere near the Indus Mouths, where land meets water so imperceptibly, the steamer would have known at once where she was, and would never have come into danger.

BRITISH ARMY AIRSHIP WRECKED.

After but a very brief existence the new British Army experimental airships built in the war balloon factory at Aldershot has been wrecked on Farnborough Common.

Fortunately, writes the "Standard" correspondent, the car was unoccupied at the time the dirigible being in charge of a towing party, who were holding it close to the ground for the purpose of an examination of its envelope. It was a bad day to bring it out, for a very strong wind, with alternate downpours of rain and hail, and a gale of wind, prevailed, but the towing party seemed in the eyes of those in charge of the balloon to be numerous enough to keep control of it. No sooner, however, was the huge aerostat, which is 120 feet long, clear of the balloon shed than it swayed violently from side to side and up and down in the wind, the towing party of Engineers struggling in vain to hold it steady. After twice being nearly dashed to earth the dirigible made a third and more violent lurch, and was smashed on the ground. There was a loud noise of tearing material and a concussion as the envelope ripped in great gaps and the vast volume of gas rushed up into space amid a cloud of the French chalk with which the inside of the rubber skin is freely treated. Within a few seconds what had been a balloon, 40ft in diameter and 120ft in length collapsed to the ground a confused heap of rubber, broken stays, ribs, and ropes.

LARGER NAVY FOR GERMANY.

Coast Defence Necessities.

Confirmation has come with remarkable quickness, says a "Berlin" correspondent, of the information as to a substantial increase in the naval armaments of the German Empire particularly with regard to submarines. The "Weserzeitung," an influential newspaper appearing in Bremen, writes:—"The tremendous efforts which France is making to enlarge her fleet of submarines and the colossal exertions of England to construct her Dreadnoughts show that cessation in the extension of German armaments will be impossible if the British and French Governments force the pace in shipbuilding as at present, for the German Admiralty will have no choice but to take such measures as are necessary to provide adequate protection against such gigantic fleets. After having made inquiries in official quarters, we consider it by no means improbable that after the fulfilment of the provisions of the Navy Act of 1900 the Imperial German Government will be obliged to put forward legislative proposals for more extended and more powerful means of coast defence. Whether this necessary measure of coast defence will be secured by the enlargement of our flotilla of submarines, or by building substitutes for battleships which are becoming obsolete, or by the creation of a squadron of auxiliary airships, is still an open question."

The "Weserzeitung," which is a Radical organ, adds the following editorial comment:—

"This prospect of another acceleration in the rate of naval shipbuilding can only be described as terrible."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction.". The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

WASTED POUNDS ON SKIN ERUPTION

Of Face and Neck—Medicines did No Good—Suffered for Years and Gave Up Treatment in Despair—At Last Nose Became a Mass of Pimples and He Hated to Go Out.

NOT A BLEMISH LEFT AFTER USING CUTICURA.

"After spending pounds in medicines of various kinds from doctors and chemists for eruptions on face and neck, which I have suffered from for a number of years, without finding the least benefit, I gave it up as a bad job and resolved to spend no more money. I considered it as good as throwing my money away. But gradually it grew worse and my nose became a mass of pimples and assumed a deep purple color. This made me almost frantic and very reluctant to go out of doors. One evening, when reading my paper, I happened to come across an advertisement of Cuticura Ointment. I at once wrote and received a box soon after. It acted like magic, so I resolved to give it a fair trial and can truthfully say that, after using five tablets of Cuticura Soap and five boxes of Cuticura Ointment, I am completely cured—not a blemish to be seen. I have recommended Cuticura to several others who have received similar benefit. I shall now always keep it on hand and shall use no other soap but Cuticura Soap, which will prevent a recurrence. I cannot give sufficient praise to show my real gratitude for the alteration Cuticura has given to me. Edward Whitaker, 21, Westfield Rd., Leeds, England, Sept. 18, 1909."

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BY THE WAY.

THE LORD PROBATIONER.

In connexion with the appointment of Mr. Arthur Dewar as a Lord of Session, it is interesting to notice that each new judge of the Scottish Supreme Court has to undergo a "trial" or examination, as it may be called. By an Act of Sederunt of 1674 each new judge was required to sit three days with one of his colleagues in the Outer House, and one day in the Inner House, and give his opinion on the various cases heard by him. For a long time, however, the trials have been got through very speedily, the new judge, or Lord Probationer, as he is termed, sitting for a short time in the Outer House with one of the Lords Ordinary, and for a short time in the Inner House, where appellate business is taken. At one time the Court claimed, and in at least one instance exercised, the right of rejecting the Crown nominee, but this was abolished by a statue of the reign of George I.

LONDON "SOCIETY'S" RELIGION AND MORALS.

The Special Commissioner of the "Sunday at Home" has been making some inquiries into the moral and spiritual condition of London "Society," and publishes the results in the May number. A well-known rector in the heart of the fashionable centre considered that the moral tone of his area showed a great improvement on twenty years ago. "Vice," he said "does not flaunt itself so openly." Another authority said the "fast set" was bigger now than formerly. In the West End there is more wealth than twenty years ago and more extravagant living. "Extremely rich Americans and foreigners have set the pace faster. Actors and actresses, financiers and adventuresses mix with aristocrats in this set, and their craving is for excitement. Go on a summer Sunday afternoon to Paddington and see the crowd of 'smart folks' leaving for an evening on the river, and you will see the class I mean.

THE CLAIMS OF RELIGION.

According to the Commissioner's informant, the claims of religion weigh very lightly with these people: "They have not deserted the churches, for most of them were never adherents of churches. They go through life with a noisy laugh, asking for perpetual excitement and amusement. In the evening they will return and dine at a West End restaurant, where a tremendous amount of business is transacted on Sunday nights all the year round. It is these people who clamour for the removal of every restriction on Sunday labour and propriety. If they had their way, all the theatres, music-halls, and restaurants would be in full blast on Sundays as well as week-days." This class is said to be increasing, and "to-day they are blatantly obvious."

WEST END IMMORALITY.

The Commissioner inquired in half a dozen directions as to the state of morality in West End streets. "Better than it used to be," was the verdict about one of the main thoroughfares. "The flat system has been responsible for a good deal of evil," said another authority. "I am acquainted with several flats in this neighbourhood which are a veritable plague-spot." The police report that the streets are cleaner, morally, now that councils are actively repressing public vice. The secretary of a rescue society said that the society's worker saw little change in the state of affairs, except that the foreign element had lessened.

GREEN AT THE LAMBETH LIBRARY.

The list of the celebrated scholars who have been librarians of Lambeth Palace includes the name of John Richard Green, the historian. Green was appointed to the post by Archbishop Tait in 1869, when on account of ill-health, he had resigned the perpetual curacy of St. Philip's, Stepney. There can be little doubt that he welcomed the change. It left him free to pursue his historical studies without the distractions of parochial work. "It is so odd to be without a parish. The quiet of the Lambeth Library," he wrote to his friend Boyd Dawkins on April 24, 1869, "is like still waters after the noise of the East. I enjoy even the cleaner streets, and above all, my morning's trot through the parks."

CASTLE ASHBY AND ITS TEXTS.

Castle Ashby, the residence of the Marquis of Northampton, Mr. A. B. Cooper tells in the Treasury, stands alone among all the "stately homes of England" as embodying in its architectural features texts of scripture in solid masonry set out for every-one to see in the most prominent places possible. The porter's lodge at the entrance to the mansion bears on its cornice the inscription in Latin, "The Lord preserve thy coming in," and on the inner cornice the text, "The Lord preserve thy going out." The same ideas has been carried out in the design of the balustrades of the terraces surrounding the lawns and flower beds which make the gardens of Castle Ashby among the most beautiful in the country.

THE MANSION.

The mansion itself is unique, as all its pediments are composed of texts of scripture in Latin. Commencing at the south end of the west wing is the inscription, in bold letters, "Except the Lord, the Keeper, keep the house, in vain he watches who keeps it." Then follows another inscription, dated 1624, the year the house was completed, "Except the Lord build the house, they have laboured in vain who build it." Along the outer balustrade we read, "Blessed are they who fear the Lord, who walk in His ways. Praise ye the Name of the Lord, Amen." Lord Northampton is, it may be stated, the President of the Bible Society.

POETS AND THE PRIMROSE.

Why do the poets represent the primrose as a floral weakling? The question is asked by a Scotsman contributor, who goes on to say: We might do with their representing it (after Carew, Fletcher, and Burns) as the floral "firstling of the year," though it cannot claim that distinction. But why that melancholy view of its fate which is indicated by Shakespeare's "pale primroses" that die "ere they can behold bold Phœbus in his strength"? Why Milton's "rather primrose that forsaken dies"? Why Spenser's regret that "so fair a flower" should perish through "untimely tempest"? Why Kirke Whites' sympathy with the "confiding plant," destined prematurely to lose its blossoms, "withering in the northern blast?" Why should Shelley specially remark that "storms may break the primrose on its stalk"? All this is opposed to the facts in Nature. The primrose is a hardy plant. It is pre-eminently an Alpine flower, and is known on all the mountain heights of Europe and Asia, and even on the highest ranges of the Himalayas.

SIR DAVID GILL'S ARGUMENT WITH PROF. LOWELL.

Sir David Gill told the Ladies' Empire Club how he discussed the famous "canals" of Mars with Professor Lowell the other day. Sir David pointed out to the American astronomer that if water flowed through his canals by gravitation they must be 10,000ft. deep at their lower ends. Professor Lowell replied that the intelligence of the Martians, trained by their struggle with nature, had overcome that difficulty. He thought they had evidently devised means of lifting the water and distributing it from the "oases." Sir David then pointed out that the rarity of the atmosphere would cause such rapid evaporation that none of the water could reach its destination. "Oh," said Professor Lowell "they must be covered canals." "Pipes;" said Sir David Gill, "carrying more than the water of the Nile! And that has got to be pumped! I told him I thought it was a tall order. I thought that was language that would be understood in America."

TURKEY'S FURIOUS ATTACK ON ARTIST.

As an artist was sketching some ruins in a field at Hanley a full grown turkey approached. Finding the bird's attention unwelcome he endeavoured to frighten it away whereupon the turkey suddenly made a vicious attack upon him darting its beak into his face in a dangerous manner. Taken off his guard, the artist retreated and the bird proceeded to demolish his sketch, afterwards resuming the combat, which lasted fully fifteen minutes. The artist getting the worst of the encounter took refuge behind a tree, but the bird moved round after him and when he made a dart to gain his camp stool followed on his heads darting its beak with lightning rapidity unpleasantly near the artist's eyes. He rained kicks on the bird, but they were of no effect whatever. All his attempts to get to close quarters and seize it by the neck were likewise unavailing and it was not until the artist's was thoroughly exhausted that his cries for help brought a party of golfers and a farm hand to his rescue, and the turkey was driven to flight.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

It is fifteen years since M. Alfred Capus published a novel, and when that one which he has written for "L'Illustration" is published in volume from it will be interesting to lay it alongside his three early works in that kind with a view to seeing what changes so long a period of strenuous dramatic activity has made upon his method of work. As a writer M. Capus has played many parts. He made his "debut" as a journalist in 1882, when the "Clairon," then a newspaper a few months old, was caught napping by the death of Darwin. It had no obituary ready, nor was there upon the staff anyone sufficiently acquainted with the intricacies of the Darwinian theory to dash off the necessary article. Capus was called in, and acquitted himself so well that the editor recognised his value as a collaborateur. From that date journal after journal was thrown open to him, and in twelve years he had attained what is looked upon as one of the blue ribbons of the newspaper man in France, the publicity of the "Figaro." One of his characteristic products during that period was a type of article that has found many imitators since—one short, rapid and tingling with a wit that is sometimes sarcastic, sometimes merely light-hearted, and sometimes freakish, on some topic of the day. The fact that he also continually exhibited a tendency to fall back upon the form of the article in dialogue is an indication that all the while the wing of the dramatic Pegasus were struggling under the harness of newspaper work.

AS A DRAMATIST.

And it is as a dramatist that he has done his best work. He wrote early and with varying success for the stage. But when, in 1901, "La Veine" appeared it was not a success; it was a triumph. It set the town ablaze. It was no longer with the newspapers a question whether the play was to be admired or not, but whether one was to admire most the artistic structure of the piece, its pathos, its witty dialogue, or its underlying philosophy. All the critics, indeed, were not pleased, and Rene Doumic, who has never been able to see in M. Capus all the others claim to see, confessed that when he examined the play he could not find in it sufficient merit to account for the enthusiasm it had called forth. Play continued to follow play, however, sometimes at the rate of three a year, and if one fell short the failure was soon corrected by a success, so that to-day M. Capus counts among the most popular of French dramatists.

HIS NOVELS.

His novels had preceded his plays. "Qui Perd Gagne" appeared in 1890. "Faux Depart" in 1891, and Annees d'Adventures" in 1895. There is a certain family resemblance among the three, but perhaps the one most calculated to appeal to an English reader is "Faux Depart." It has a superficial resemblance to Ibsen's "Doll's House," and is the story of a well-brought-up girl who, without too seriously considering the matter, consents to marry a rich, kindly, but utterly colourless husband. Things go smoothly enough until a friend of her husband's whose attentions, instead of snubbing them, she has watched with amused contempt, offers her a rudeness. Then she learns that in public opinion her reputation is hopelessly compromised, and those two facts, coupled with the death of her mother, which takes place at the same time, induce an ethical crisis in the girl's mind, and the story ends with her sending off her husband on a month's holiday to Switzerland, while she, in the seclusion of her brother's villa in the country, settles down to think the whole matter out to the roots. The slenderness of the story is characteristic, and characteristic also is its optimism. "Tout s'arrange" says M. Faguet, "might be M. Capus's motto." We are not uncertain as to the future of his heroine, as we are in the case of Nora. The husband will come back, he will receive a form welcome, he will dismiss his bachelor friends, and the pair will enter on a new life with even better prospects than ever. Given the characters and the circumstances this cheeriness is quite justifiable and on the whole, when one comes to analyse the impression made by the book, the pleasure it gives does not proceed from the excellence of the characters nor of the plot, nor from the way the crisis is wrought up to, but from the fact that things happen just as they might well happen, and one has a taste of life. None of the novels awoke the enthusiasm that the best of the plays did, but perhaps a surprise awaits us in the promised new one.

AMERICAN PRICES FOR FICTION.

The question of the stability of the one-and-a-half dollar novel has not arisen in the United States for the simple reason that the conditions of book production there do not admit of the cheap reprints of recent copyright fiction which have raised all the pother in this country. The Americans, however, are likely to give us the lead in the matter of net prices for fiction. Precognitions are being made among the publishers, and there seems to be a pretty wide agreement that, if the change could be carried out gradually, the substitution of net for discount prices would be an advantage for all branches of the trade. The question has often been raised in England without any practical effect, but it is interesting to reflect that if the six shilling novel goes—and its fate is very uncertain at this moment—the change will have taken place of its own accord, as all the books that have challenged its position are net books. Should this happen however, we may expect to hear voices of complaint from two quarters. Book sellers in remote parts of the country will complain who have hitherto been able to recoup themselves for increased expenses of carriage by a slight encroachment upon the discount and colonial booksellers will find an old difficulty increased tenfold. The colonial bookseller has always found it difficult—although absolutely necessary—to sell at full publishing price books which his customers know they could buy in London at 25 per cent less. They will then have to sell at a price above the marked price. The intimation which some publishers print on their wrappers, "Cash price in Great Britain," is designed to make the task easier, but it is not invariably successful.

PUBLISHERS AND THE LIBRARIES.

It would seem that the relations between the libraries and the publishers at the present moment are not so serene as the outer public may be taking for granted, and there is a possibility that there may presently be wigs on the green. At a meeting of the Publishers' Association the other day a member in his speech pointed out that, although the libraries banded themselves together to refuse books of an evil tendency, yet no sooner were they so banded than they took the further step of refusing a book on the ground of its price. It is just possible, he argued, that they may go further still and exercise their power of boycott "maliciously and for personal purposes without giving the author or publisher the redress at law which an openly expressed libel would afford." While sincerely hoping no necessity for resorting to fighting measures would arise, the publisher declared that if it did the Association would not hesitate to range itself on the side of the authors as against the libraries. They are guarded words, but the editor of the "Publishers Circular" guesses that a "difficulty has arisen." Whether the difficulty has aready arisen or not plainly the publishers contemplate the possibility of its arising, and have been discussing to what retaliatory measures in that case they will have to resort. The obvious measure is a counter-boycott. Just as the libraries, presuming on the fact that the publishers are to a certain extent dependent upon their custom have chosen to dictate to them what the moral tone and price of their books are to be, so the publishers, availing themselves of the fact that still more are the libraries dependent upon them for books, may withhold books from them—not, indeed withhold them absolutely which is unthinkable, but withold them, at any rate, at the present favoured prices. If things really come to the push of pike, the good-will of those who wish well to literature will be with the publishers.

DURING 1909, 16,842 persons were injured by vehicles in London streets and 306 of those injured died.

A SOLDIER of fortune, Comte Rojenski, has just died in hospital in France. The count led an eventful life, beginning as a cadet in the Russian Army, but desirous of seeing service, he received permission to join the Pontifical Zouaves, and fought at Montana. In 1870 he was fighting for the French against the Prussians. His conduct was distinguished, but he received no substantial reward. He saw no more active service and then began a struggle which lasted to the end of his life. He started a wine shop and that failed. Then he became parish clerk at the Church of Sainte-Marie des Batignolles, but the remuneration was under £10 a year.

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